

JPRS 77790

9 April 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2391



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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MALAWI'S RELATIONS WITH MOZAMBIQUE, OTHER NATIONS ANALYZED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 12 Mar 81 p 6

[Text] **RELATIONS** between Malawi and Mozambique, never close because of Malawi's links with South Africa, are likely to become icy following revelations at a trial in Maputo of members of the anti-Mozambican government Free Africa movement which is based in Malawi. Our Africa columnist reports on this development and other aspects of relations between Malawi and its neighbours.

SINCE MOZAMBIQUE gained its independence from Portugal in June 1975, there has been mutual suspicion between it and its neighbour, Malawi, although the two have worked hard to improve relations in the recent past.

But the revelations at the recent trial of Mozambican dissidents in Maputo have not only embarrassed Malawi, they are likely to lead to a resumption of tension.

The 27 people tried for armed robbery, organising military training and recruiting people for subversion were members of the anti-Mozambican government Free Africa movement.

According to evidence given by the accused, Free Africa is based in Malawi and its leaders plot to destabilise the government of President Samora Machel.

Some of Free Africa's bases are located along the two countries' common border at Milanje in mountainous north-west Mozambique. Shops and villages have been attacked and some Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo) party and

government officials have been killed.

However, the improvement in relations between the two countries which had been noticeable before the trial had played down these activities.

Four of the men on trial were sentenced to death. Three of them were commanders of armed bands while the fourth was in charge of food supplies to Free Africa's bases in

Malawi. In the past Malawi has supported the Free Africa movement, whose leaders remain unknown.

The Mozambican anti-government group is known to have close ties with the South African-backed and better known Mozambican National Resistance Movement (MRN).

This group has its bases in the Transvaal Province of South Africa and also along Mozambique's common border with its western neighbour, Zimbabwe. Mozambique has now signed a military agreement with Zimbabwe to contain the spurge in MRN terrorist activity.

Free Africa's close connection with MRN means it also gets support from South Africa. South Africa and Malawi maintain diplomatic ties on a reciprocal basis and it is believed that South Africa channels its aid to Free Africa through its embassy in the Malawian capital, Lilongwe.

Serious doubts have now been expressed over the safety of Mozambican officials who move in and out of Malawi. The two countries have tended to encourage close contact but at a junior party and government level.

Malawi's continued political and economic flirtation with South Africa coupled with its flouting of popular Africa opinion to sever all links with South Africa continued to irritate Mozambicans.

On the other hand Mozambique's persistent covert backing for the exiled Malawian opposition party, the Socialist League of Malawi (Lesoma) and its Maputo-based leader, Aruti Mphahleli, as well as the presence of Soviet and

Cuban personnel continue to worry the Malawian authorities.

Malawi's headaches are not confined to its fragile relations with Mozambique. It also has a border problem with Zambia. At a meeting of Malawian and Zambian ministers in the Malawian border town of Mchinji last October, the Malawians insisted on redefining their western border with Zambia.

They said they wanted the border to follow the watershed along the Lunenburg Valley in Zambia's eastern province. The matter was referred to Malawi's President Banda and President Kaunda of Zambia.

However, a Zambian Minister who had attended the Mchinji talks gave an interview to a local Zambian newspaper which was picked up by the British

news agency Reuter. The report incensed the Malawian authorities.

They claimed Reuter put out "damaging, malicious and fabricated reports."

The Malawians also claimed Malawi had "never claimed any part of another country's territory."

But in September 1968 President Banda publicly claimed large chunks of Tanzanian and Zambian territory. He was forced to back down on threats of retaliatory action from Zambia and Tanzania. Although he withdrew his claim, he was unrepentant.

With the aid of the Portuguese, and later the South Africans, Banda introduced a small fleet of gun-boats to police the extreme northern tip of Lake Malawi which Malawi shares with Tanzania.

The Malawian authorities unilaterally redefined their northern boundary as a result of which there were frequent clashes between the security forces of the two countries. The tension subsided but relations between the two countries continue to be cold.

The Zambians not only refused to allow their boundary with Malawi to be redrawn, they have now decided to shift the railhead terminal on the Malawi/Zambia railway from Mchinji to Chipata some 190 miles inside Zambia and away from the border with Malawi.

Zambia depends to some extent on Malawi for transporting its goods to and from Mozambique's Indian Ocean port of Nacala.

Visits to each other's countries take place from time to time by officials and it is believed these relations mean that the border issue is being played down. It is possible the issue will just lie on the table and not even be resolved at all.

On the other hand, Malawian exiles in Zambia who have in the past been active in organising opposition to President Banda's government are now seeing their activities whittled down.

In fact, Zambian authorities sometimes act against known and suspected anti-Banda elements in Zambia, who may lay themselves open to deportation.

Although Malawian authorities do not admit the tensions between Malawi and its neighbours ordinary travellers crossing Malawi's borders are persistently subjected to unfriendly and sometimes painful treatment. They are treated contemptuously and are usually held in suspicion.

It remains to be seen how far Malawi will go in attracting support from South Africa and how long this support will continue to sustain the Malawi authorities.

Zambia has tried to minimise South African influence in the region through behind-the-scenes efforts to co-opt Malawi into the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Council, the regional economic organisation grouping of independent southern African states.

MOZAMBIQUE-TANZANIA TRADE UNION COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] A cooperation agreement was concluded yesterday afternoon between the trade union delegation from Tanzania's JUWATA [Tanzanian Workers Association] and the National Commission for the Establishment of Production Councils [CNICP]. The agreement was signed by Eugenio Simao, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Production Councils, and by Shaabam Mlo, who signed on behalf of the Tanzanian delegation. Moments before leaving to return to his country, the head of the JUWATA delegation met with the media for a discussion of relations between the two organizations.

Among its many features, the agreement in question provides for the exchange of trade union delegations at various levels for consultations on matters of mutual interest and the exchange of experiences on specific questions.

Both delegations confirmed the principle that they would undertake efforts to insure implementation by all the workers of economic decisions made by the two countries.

In order to develop relations of fraternity and solidarity between the two organizations with a view to delving more deeply into the unity of the international trade union movement and thus strengthening the anti-imperialist struggle, it was decided to establish cooperation in these areas: the training of trade union cadres and activists, the exchange of experiences in the field of socialist emulation, and adult education and vocational training.

The agreement also provides that the CNICP and JUWATA will exchange delegations of union leaders for the purpose of organizing meetings, setting up programs, and discussing matters of mutual interest. This will include the involvement of other trade union organizations and especially kindred organizations in the front-line countries.

The CNICP and JUWATA agreed that joint seminars, colloquiums, or conferences would be held periodically in connection with establishment of the new international economic order, the development of trade unions in the two countries, and the strengthening of solidarity in the anti-imperialist struggle.

The head of the Tanzanian delegation said he was very satisfied with the organization of the Mozambican workers engaged in the task of production for meeting the goals established.

The leader called on all Mozambican workers to redouble their efforts so as to surpass the goals established by the party and government, since only in that way will they be able to win the great battle against underdevelopment.

The Tanzanian visit, made in response to an invitation from the CNICP, lasted about 9 days. The delegation returned to Tanzania late yesterday afternoon.

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ETHIOPIA-DJIBOUTI FRIENDLY TIES STRESSED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Mar 81 p 2

[Editorial]

[Excerpts] A brotherly welcome awaits H. E. President Hassan Gouled Aptidon of the Republic of Djibouti when he arrives here today for a week-long visit to Socialist Ethiopia at the invitation of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army.

The visit of the Djibouti leader, the first to Ethiopia by a Djibouti head of state since Djibouti's attainment of independence, is of historic significance, especially when positive developments are taking place in the relations of the countries of Eastern Africa.

The peoples of Ethiopia and Djibouti are bound by historical ties of friendship and understanding. Ethiopia contributed immensely to the independence of Djibouti, although the defunct feudo-bourgeois regime of Haile Selassie was conniving with imperialist and reactionary circles not to advance the aspirations of both peoples for genuine freedom and social progress.

The people and government of Revolutionary Ethiopia, however, maintain principle and consistent policy of unequivocal support for the independence and prosperity of the brotherly people of Djibouti.

The peace-loving peoples of Djibouti and Ethiopia have withstood the economic and political sabotages perpetrated by hostile quarters, and are presently making joint efforts to strengthen good neighbourly relations and peace in the region and to safeguard international security in general.

President Gouled's official and friendly visit to Ethiopia will cement friendly relations between our two countries and promote the common aspirations of the peoples of Eastern Africa and that of the African continent as a whole for the consolidation of national independence, peace, and security as well as for the attainment of social progress.

On the occasion of the Djibouti leader's visit to our country, the Ethiopian masses extend warm welcome to President Gouled and members of the high-level delegation accompanying him. We say: Ethiopia is your second home as Djibouti is to us here in Ethiopia.

LIBERIAN EDUCATORS END TRAINING IN ETHIOPIA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Mar 81 pp 1,6

[Excerpts]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — Liberian educators who have been here on a one-month orientation session to benefit from the internationally acclaimed experiences of Socialist Ethiopia in the eradication of illiteracy received certificates yesterday at a ceremony held in the assembly hall of the Ministry of Education.

The Liberian educators will deploy their experiences for the eradication of illiteracy in their country.

Certificates to the participants were handed over by Comrade Goshu Wolde, Minister of Education and COPWE Central Committee Member, in the presence of H.E. Mr. Nathaniel Eastmann Ambassador of the Republic of Liberia to Socialist Ethiopia.

Comrade Goshu said on the occasion that developing countries should become more self-reliant between themselves instead of relying all the time on external support. He said the Ethio-Liberian initiative in this regard was noteworthy.

The Minister said that the seminar, the Liberian educators had followed was more of a workshop than an academic seminar.

Speaking earlier, Comrade Gudeta Mammo, Head of the National Literacy Campaign Co-ordinating Office and Department of Adult Education, said that

the educators had acquired an overall perspective of Socialist Ethiopia's educational system including the organization, policies and principles required in launching a campaign, strategies for mass mobilization and committee responsibilities. Comrade Gudeta in his concluding statement praised, the Liberian educators and said that they were keen observers, practical, open minded and inquisitive.

The representative of the Liberian educators made a statement on the occasion and stressed that they would effectively implement, the knowledge they obtained here upon their return home. He expressed admiration for the achievements scored by the broad masses of Revolutionary Ethiopia and particularly, the youth and intellectuals in the struggle to wipe out illiteracy from the country.

SWAZILAND DEMANDS DEATH EXPLANATION FROM SOUTH AFRICA

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 17 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] THE SWAZILAND government has been able to influence the South African government to waive for six months its regulation regarding court cases whose time has already passed.

The Swaziland government is still pursuing the matter concerning the death at the hands of the South Africa Police of a civil servant, Mr. S.M. Shabangu about four years ago.

This was disclosed in the House of Assembly by the Minister for Justice, Mr. Polycarp Dlamini who was answering questions during the debate of his Ministry's budget.

He said he recently led a Swazi delegation to Pretoria for talks with government officials there. The Swazi party wanted to know what the causes of Mr. Shabangu's death were.

The party also wanted to know from South Africa what crime the late Mr. Shabangu had committed and what treatment he had received in the hands of the South African Police.

The Swaziland government or the Shabangu family can now petition South African authorities within the six months period.

The Shabangu's family has since been informed about the South African message as government cannot pursue the matter further unless asked by the deceased's family. Government, the Minister said, has no standing in law to stand for Mr. Shabangu.

Mr. Dlamini was replying to questions asked by a backbencher who wanted to know if rumours that people detained in the recent kidnap case had in fact been

granted bail.

The member, Mr. S.M. Dlamini expressed concern at this decision if it was correct as he regarded this to be a very serious case. He said that Mr. Shabangu died in the hands of the South Africa Police and also recalled that the whereabouts of another resident of Swaziland, Mr. Mayiseta, were still unknown following his alleged abduction in the Big Bend area more than two years ago.

The Minister had also been asked why the recent kidnap case had been heard in camera and why the case was heard by a junior magistrate.

In reply, the Minister pointed out that the case was heard by senior magistrate whom he did not name.

He told the House that the Minister or anybody else could not tell a judge or magistrate to grant or not grant bail. He said under the country's courts procedure the entire law was in the hands of presiding officers - judges and magistrates.

He was also questioned about the present circumstances surrounding former Judge in the Swaziland High Court, Mr. Douglas Lukele, who is now in private practice.

He told the House that Mr. Lukele was presently in the High Court as a defence counsel.

"A very sad state of affairs," said the Minister.

For the first time, he disclosed that Mr. Lukele resigned, but did not give reasons for his leaving the judiciary. He said the reason could be that legally qualified people were not paid sufficiently in this country.

INTERNATIONAL DONORS TO SUPPORT MINERAL CENTRE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Mar 81 p 6

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--Donor countries reacted favourably in response to an appeal for financial and material assistance at the opening session of the third meeting of donors by Comrade J. S. Malecela, Minister of Mines of the United Republic of Tanzania and Chairman of the Governing Council of the Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre (ESAMRDC) on Friday.

According to a spokesman for the ECA, several donor countries have agreed to provide assistance to the Centre. Sweden pledged to support the Centre and the documents prepared for this purpose will be sent to Stockholm to be studied by the government to fix the type of help to be given. The other donor country was India, which offered about 250,000 Birr, while Italy is to provide the services of two experts for a period of two years. Italy has also agreed to supply equipment for the work of the centre.

The USSR said it will offer scholarships for the training of expert personnel to serve at the Centre. The Soviet Union is annually giving 30 scholarships to the Economic Commission for Africa and some of these could be used to train experts for the Centre. In addition, the USSR has plans to donate valuable equipment to the centre.

The offers from donor countries were announced Saturday at the end of a two-day meeting. In a closing remark, Prof. Adebayo Adedeji, Executive Secretary of ECA, reaffirmed ECA's commitment to give continued support for the realization of the objectives of the Centre.

Belgium promised to continue supporting the Centre as it has been assisting the ESAMRDC since its establishment in 1979. The assistance could come in financial form as well. Another donor country, the Federal Republic of Germany, which provided an expert is to send a geologist to serve the Centre for a period of two years.

The Chairman of the Governing Council of ESAMRDC, Comrade Malecela and its Vice-Chairman, Comrade Tekeze Shoa Aytenfau, Minister of Mines, Energy and Water Resources of Socialist Ethiopia, thanked the donor countries for their immediate and positive response to assist the Centre. The officials expressed confidence that further assistance will be forthcoming from donor countries after studying the contents of the documents sent to them.

Meanwhile, a special request has been sent to the EEC to secure assistance for the Centre in the form of equipment and construction of buildings. A spokesman for the ECA disclosed that representatives of 16 donor countries had attended the meeting, in addition to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and EEC.

EMIGRATION DROP SEEN AS PROOF OF IMPROVED ECONOMY

London WEST AFRICA in English 16 Mar 81 p 597

[Text] It is now thought that the economy of the Cape Verde Islands has passed its most difficult stage. The most significant sign of this improvement in economic fortunes has been the sharp drop in the emigration rate.

During the successive droughts before independence, it was estimated that Cape Verdeans were leaving at a rate of 15,000 to 20,000 a year. An estimated 600,000 left for the U.S., Africa or Europe, that is nearly twice the present population of 320,000.

The rate of emigration has now fallen to about a third of its pre-independence level. There has also been a drop in unemployment and an improvement in food supplies.

It is generally agreed that this has been the result of careful use of international aid and considerable efforts of organisation, rigour and austerity by the PAIGC.

Though the authorities are trying to promote some industrial projects, agriculture remains the priority. The results of the concentration on the rural sector are a lesson to all other countries in the Sahara depending on foreign assistance.

Nearly two and a half million trees have been planted, 6,000 rainwater dykes built and more than 6,000 hectares of land have been prepared for irrigated cultivation. These efforts to preserve and improve the land are to be intensified, and investment in this area during the current year has been fixed at nearly 16.9 per cent of the total national

investment programme. Agricultural reform, systems of bank credit for farmers, price compensation and co-operatives are also to be implemented.

To counterbalance the vulnerability of the island's agriculture to drought the authorities are trying to improve the fishing industry. It provided 70 per cent of the 1979 export revenue and is very important nutritionally to the population.

An increase in fish production is expected this year (it stood at 9,000 tons in 1979), while freezing and storage capacities are to be expanded and fishing equipment and methods to be modernised.

Industry accounts for 19.1 per cent of the current investment programme. This is an increase of 50 per cent on last year's budget. Fish products, mining of porcelain (for making cement), pharmaceutical production and the establishment of wind pumps and solar furnaces are encouraged.

The airport at Sal Serra is to be modernised and a shipyard will be constructed at Mindelo. 23.6 per cent of the budget is devoted to transport and telecommunications.

The success of these plans will, however, continue to depend on foreign finance.

PRESENCE OF SOVIET TECHNICIANS REPORTED

Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Feb 81 p 6

[Article: "Soviet Technicians Ensure Maintenance of Libyan Planes"]

[Text] The presence of Soviet technicians has been detected for some time now in certain regions of Chad, where elements of the Libyan armed forces and the Islamic Legion are stationed. According to well-informed French sources, these technicians do not occupy advanced combat posts, but are located in centers of logistical supply located outside Chadian towns for the benefit of Libyan combatants and the partisans of Mr Ayl Anat.

These Soviet technicians serve mainly as a support for the air force: Mi-23 helicopters, Mi-23 fighter and reconnaissance planes, anti-aircraft batteries. The number of these advisers has not been precisely determined, but they are judged certainly to be present in the capital, and in the N'Djamena and Abeche regions.

According to the same French sources, the presence of East German technicians has not been proved with certainty: All foreign personnel detected in Chad speak Russian.

Since the victory of Libyan troops and the united forces of President Goukouni Oueddei over the Northern Armed Forces (FAN), partisans of Mr Hissene Habre, former minister of Defense, the whole N'Djamena airport area is tightly controlled by Libyan military personnel and combatants of Colonel Qadhafi's Islamic Legion, and journalists are strictly forbidden access to the airport.

According to the same source, the Libyan expeditionary force is now engaged alone in military operations near the Sudan border against FAN elements favorable to Mr Habre. On the other hand, it is impossible to confirm reports that Libyans have summarily executed FAN prisoners.

At the present time, partisans of Mr Habre within Chad are estimated to be fewer than 400 men who are no longer actively seeking combat. The bulk of the FAN has taken refuge in Sudan.

Finally, again according to the same source, it is stressed that France continues to "fulfill its responsibilities" toward the approximately 12,000 Chadian veterans of the French army, whose pensions are being guaranteed "sometimes under difficult conditions." That is the reason why 40 tons of liquid assets in CFA francs have been recently shipped by air, in order to execute these payments as promptly as possible.

DETAILS GIVEN ON AGIP PRODUCTION, DRILLING, EXPLORATION

Brazzaville MWETI in French 20 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by Kiala-Matuoba: "AGIP-Recherches-Congo: A Single Permit But Many Activities."]

[Excerpts] "Petroleum activity is gradually increasing in the Congo." It was with this sentence that an AGIP [Italian Petroleum Enterprise] official greeted me in Pointe-Noire, the site of the operational support base for the off shore platforms and of AGIP's Occupational Training Center. But this activity for the moment is linked to a region, rather than to the city of Pointe-Noire. Large investments are made there, and it is no longer premature to discern precisely all the socioeconomic effects of oil prospecting in the Congo. This field of activity is playing a decisive role in the economic life of the country, a political official of the region assured me. "The beneficial effects of this activity can be seen in employment, the balance of trade and public finances," he explained to me with a slight smile. However, the problem of structural unemployment cannot find a direct solution in the development of petroleum activity alone, since the two exploiting companies, ELF [Gasoline and Lubricants Company of France]-Congo and AGIP-Recherches-Congo, do not employ over 1,000 workers.

"The AGIP operational base in Pointe-Noire uses the services of nearly 230 officials, including expatriates," Vanella, who is in charge of planning and training, revealed to me. The head office of the company in Brazzaville has only about 20 persons. Nearly 70 percent of the personnel is Congolese. These workers for the most part have average qualifications, and nearly half of them are used in office jobs, rather than in actual petroleum activity.

"Petroleum exploitation requires very specialized work; for a few more years it will be an activity sustained essentially by foreign input," noted Stucci, director of the AGIP base in Pointe-Noire. The extroverted nature of petroleum exploitation is a fact recognized by everyone. But at AGIP-Recherches-Congo, action is being taken with a view to training the local cadres and officials and giving them responsibilities. Bolici, who is in charge of the Occupational Training Center, asserted: "Training is very important to us." Training which is based on planning.... It has been carried out since 1975. The results are there and they are no secret.

The figures:

As of 31 December, nearly 83 officials--both foreign and Congolese--had benefited from training. "We will carry on with it because it is in the interest of our company," AGIP says. As for the workers, they also think that training must go hand in hand with the intense activity carried out by the company.

Eleven Years of Activity

Although the first oil exploration work had an older origin, it was with the arrival of AGIP that the search for hydrocarbons in Congo took on a real industrial form with large technical and financial means. The technological heritage acquired by this company is enough to silence the severest critics.

Many drillings have taken place with sophisticated technological resources since 1970. Pulga, technical official, at the base level, gave the number: 18 exploratory wells, 4 assessment wells, and a trial hole. "These drillings do not include the Loango deposit," he was anxious to emphasize. As a matter of fact, for the Loango deposit, nearly 45 wells have been drilled from three fixed drilling platforms.

Under the "Madingo-Maritime" permit, prospecting activities have gone through several phases. This situation resulted from technical difficulties of an operational nature and difficulties in geological and geophysical interpretation. It required 46,750 km of drilling to develop the Loango deposit.

The year 1981 will see a resumption of activities under the "Deep Sea" permit, where 17,474 seismic profiles have been recorded. "An exploratory well will be drilled," revealed Salvo, vice president and general manager of AGIP-Recherches-Congo. Nor will activities be suspended elsewhere. Previously, under the "Madingo-Maritime" permit, an exploratory well was drilled on a structure dubbed "Zatchi-Marine 1," thanks to a semisubmersible drilling named Pentagon 81. The results will soon be known. Indications of oil have been found. A young Congolese engineer, cautious and sparing with his secrets, told me. "It will be necessary to wait for the evaluation work on this discovery to determine its economic interest." That's all.

SAIPEM [expansion unknown] too....

SAIPEM is also in the game.... It is an Italian company, a subsidiary of ENI [National Hydrocarbons Agency]. It subcontracts with AGIP-Recherches-Congo, like many other companies. Since 28 December it has been present off the Congolese coast, specifically in the Loango concession. Its assignment is to drill two exploratory wells with the aid of a drilling vessel (named "SAIPEM 2"). One drilling has already been carried out in Loango-Marine south. Loango-Marine north will follow.... Meanwhile, another nonfloatable drilling rig is to arrive the same area in March. Perhaps a sign of optimism. The vice president and general manager answered: "I am both cautious and optimistic. We are making great research efforts. We are not hesitating to make further efforts on the installations already in production." Yes, Salvo's statements can be verified at the site. But, as certain experts maintain, exploration and exploitation are especially costly in Sub-Saharan Africa. At AGIP, however, they remain confident--confident in the future

and in the leaders of our country. So, after having already invested nearly 110 billion CFA francs since they first arrived in the Congo, AGIP-Recherches-Congo will come up with a package of 42 billion CFA francs for all its activities in 1981. For what production? For the time being, it is known that the Loango deposit produced 1,313,316 tons in 1979. Last year the same deposit yielded 1,368,267 tons. What does it have in store for us in 1981? Perhaps some surprises.

9719

CSO: 4400

UTILIZATION OF GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES EXAMINED

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 12 Mar 81 p 3

[Article: "The Assal I Geothermal Hole Has Been Restored to Service ...With Care and Prudence"]

[Text] On Wednesday, 4 March 1981, the secretary general of the government, Osman Bogoreh, effected together with the director of ISERST [Advanced Institute for Scientific and Technical Research and Study], Aniss Abdallah, an inspection and informational visit to the Assal I geothermal drilling site located deep in the Goubet region. This well was placed into service in February 1981 for a 6-month period to test the operational potential that it could possibly offer. What is involved especially is to determine more accurately the percentage of liquid contained in the vapor as well as the chemical makeup of these elements, in order to determine the nature of the materials which will have to be used to manufacture the mining unit of this vapor deposit which is already known to be fairly important in supplying a sizable amount of energy.

We took advantage of this occasion to ask Aniss Abdallah to review for us the state of geothermal research in our country.

Since its establishment ISERST has initiated three study and prospecting programs in the geothermal field:

The first involves a project located between the Goubet region and Lake Assal. Funded by the UNDP [United Nations Development Program], this project consists in restoring to production the Assal I well (bored in 1975) in order to realize a long-range study in the variation of the flow, pressure, temperature, and chemical change of the fluid.

This operation should make it possible to reach conclusions concerning the capacity of the deposit in the Assal I area and on the quality of the fluid. In other words, we would know at the conclusion of this study whether we should bore in this area or whether we should move to the northern part of the rift valley for subsequent drillings. The accompanying photographs show incidentally the placing of the Assal I well into production--its flow rate is 135 tons per hour of a water-vapor mixture representing 1-5 milliwatt. These pictures were taken on Tuesday, 6 March 1981, at the time of the visit to the residence of the secretary general of the government.

The second program, also in the Goubet Assal region, is financed by the FAC [Aid and Cooperation Fund] and consists in extending and refining surface prospecting: geophysical, geochemical, and geological.

This study should make it possible to determine the extent of the area's geothermal zone to guide possible new borings. In other words, should of Assal I's features prove to be bad, it will be necessary to change locations for the new borings and this study should make it possible to pinpoint them.

The third program, financed by the Italian cooperation agency, is divided into two parts:

1. An inventory of heat sources and fumaroles throughout the country in order to determine all the developmental possibilities of geothermal sources in all locations: Arta, Obock, Tadjourah, Dorra, Gage, and Abhe.

Hanle Region

Detailed work in the Hanle region: geophysical, geochemical, and geological.

This study should make it possible to determine whether the Hanle region's features have advantages over those of the Goubet Assal region (as regards the quality of the fluid).

All these studies, with a complement of economic feasibility surveys, should make it possible for the ISERST to propose a selection of areas for conducting exploratory borings which, though costly, are absolutely necessary.

After that, a decision will be made by the government to call on important financing sources (Arab countries) for production wells, a power station, and electric lines.

This, briefly, is the geothermal developmental process in the course of which ISERST calls on the best experts to benefit from their advice, for such an important question as geothermal energy for our country should be pursued in the most minute, the most prudent, but also the most active manner.

2662

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

WEST GERMAN FERRY--On 21 March, West Germany gave Djibouti the "Bac de l'Unité" (Ferry of Unity). It was built by Krupp, specifications: 46.5 m in length, 11.5 m width, weight 210 tons; it has two 350 CV diesel engines adapted to tropical conditions, maximum draft 1.60 m, running speed 10 knots and dead weight 106 tons. It cost about 450 million Djibouti francs. It is called the "Ferry of Unity" because it will serve as a permanent link between the North and the capital. [Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 26 Mar 81 p 3]

CSO: 4400

INCREASED FISH PRODUCTION HAMPERED BY LACK OF INFRASTRUCTURES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 11 Mar 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa (ENA)--Ethiopia has great fisheries potential, according to Comrade Wolde-Michael Getaneh, Head of the Fisheries and Resources Development Department of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Comrade Wolde-Michael said that according to a study report about 100,000 tons of fish can be produced annually. This production covers the fisheries potential of inland waters and marine coastline of the Red Sea, the Fisheries and Resources Development Department Head declared.

He also stressed that if fully exploited the country's fish resources can earn foreign currency by finding foreign markets and can create jobs for compatriots.

The development of fisheries resources is, however, in its rudimentary stage, Comrade Wolde-Michael admitted. The existing bottlenecks for fisheries development, Comrade Wolde-Michael said, are lack of infrastructure such as cold storage, shop facilities, transportation, fishing harbour, shortage of skilled manpower in the vocation, lack of appreciation of fish diet due to traditional constraint, lack of fishing equipment such as nets, boats for offshore fishing and lack of processing plants.

Another big stumbling block in the fisheries programme is the fact that Ethiopian peasant-farmers are not well-acquainted to fish culture, the Head of the Department observed. Comrade Wolde-Michael pointed out that fish culture should not be separated from livestock breeding.

When asked how much fish is consumed by the people annually, Comrade Wolde-Michael disclosed that only 4.4 per cent of the total output of fish is consumed by the people who do not cherish fish diet. In conclusion, Comrade Wolde-Michael declared that there is a plan to promote fisheries resources and to curb most of the bottlenecks mentioned above, as well as to implement the planned inland fisheries projects. He said that a fisheries research station has been established in Sebeta which conducts fisheries survey and breeding of selected species of fish, which are freely distributed to farmers.

BRIEFS

NAVAL MILITIA EMBLEMS--Assab (ENA)--Members of the Naval militia who properly carried out their national duties of defending the unity and territorial integrity of the Motherland yesterday received emblems of revolutionary campaign participation. The members of the militia of the Naval Force received their award from Commander Shibiru Mitsilal, the Commander of the Assab Naval Base and of the southern Red Sea Coast Naval Sector Command. Speaking on the occasion, Commander Shibiru lauded the militia members for the sacrifices they willingly undertook to defend the dignity and territorial integrity of the Motherland, to safeguard the Revolution and the inviolability of national sovereignty. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 11 Mar 81 p 3]

USSR REFUGEE RELIEF DONATION--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Government of the Soviet Union yesterday donated 12,000 metric tons of wheat, 50 ZIL-130 trucks, 50 TEV-50 water tank trailers, and 10 MP-1600 water pumps to the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC). The donation estimated at nearly 12 million Birr was handed over at the Assab Port to Comrade Shimelis Adugna, Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and COPWE Central Committee Member, by Comrade Boris E. Kirnasovsky, Ambassador of the Soviet Union to Socialist Ethiopia. The trucks have each a capacity of carrying a weight of 60 quintals. The pumps could distribute 160 litres of water while the water tank trailers have each a capacity of holding 1,200 litres. Speaking at the handing over ceremony, Comrade Shimelis expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for the donation, which he said, reaffirms the fact that the Government and the people of Soviet Union always stand alongside Ethiopia and closely follow its difficulties. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 12 Mar 81 p 1]

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' STUDY GRANTS--Addis Ababa--Three socialist countries have offered 112 scholarships to Socialist Ethiopia, according to the Commission for Higher Education report. The countries are the German Democratic Republic (GDR), Czechoslovakia and Poland. Each of these countries have offered seventy, thirty and twelve scholarships respectively. The fields of study include economic planning, electrical engineering, mining, agriculture and forestry, foreign trade, textiles engineering, geology, bookkeeping and mathematics and the social sciences. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Mar 81 p 6]

POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION COURSE--Harar (ENA)--An ideological course in which some 200 selected representatives of various divisions of the Eastern Sector Command are taking part opened here on Thursday. The three-month course was opened by Comrade Lt Col Worku Cherinet, Head of the Political Department of the Eastern Sector Command and COPWE Central Committee Alternate Member. Comrade Lt Col Worku said on the occasion that the quality performance and revolutionary dedication of political cadres plays an important role in the implementation of the goals and programmes of the Revolution. He pointed out that cadres who had been trained and deployed among the armed services in the past had contributed greatly to the solution of problems which now and then confronted the Revolutionary Army and said the participants of the present course should take maximum advantage of the ideological training offered them. Comrade Lt Col Worku Cherinet underlined the role expected of the course participants in the fulfillment of the mission of COPWE and of paving the way for the establishment of a Working People's Party. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Mar 81 pp 1,2]

WOLLAYITA PROVINCE COOPERATIVES--Wollayita Soddo--Peasants in Wollayita province of Shoa region, are credited with active engagement in the abolition of trends of individual enrichment and in laying the basis for socialist economy. Disclosing this Comrade Angelo Wosango, Chairman of the provincial Peasants' Association, said that there are 271 kebele peasants' associations in the province with a membership of 165,067 out of which 16 are in the preparatory stage of forming producers' cooperatives. The preparatory stage cooperatives, he said, have been built communal shops, offices, grain stores and also installed grain mills and coffee processing machines for use by the society. [as published] The aggregate capital of the different cooperative shops set up by the peasants has reached over a million Birr, he said. The provincial Peasants' Association, which has a fleet of 9 heavy and medium size trucks, has through joint efforts built 560 kms of gravel road, 1,102 temporary wooden bridges and 65 elementary schools. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Mar 81 p 8]

IDA EDUCATIONAL LOAN--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The International Development Agency (IDA) is to provide a 35 million [U.S. dollars as per correction in 6 Mar 81 edition, p 3] loan to Socialist Ethiopia to help in its education expansion programme, it was disclosed here yesterday. Comrade Abdulmenan Ahmed, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Education, said the agreement was signed in Washington during the recent fifth meeting of the IDA, an affiliate of the World Bank. Comrade Abdulmenan, who led the Ethiopian delegation to the meeting, signed the agreement on Socialist Ethiopia's behalf and returned to Addis Ababa yesterday. During discussions between the Ethiopian delegation and officials of the World Bank, the Ethiopian Government's programmes and efforts for the expansion of educational facilities were fully supported, according to the Permanent Secretary. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Mar 81 p 1]

MILITIA EMBLEMS--Asmara--Emblems of revolutionary participation were presented to militia-men here on Thursday in recognition of their successful execution of their responsibilities in defending the revolution sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the motherland. The emblems to the militia-men stationed at the naval base here were presented by Comrade Lt Col Tessema Gebra-Michael, representative of the coordination staff of the naval base, and Comrade Captain Melles Tassema, Commander of militia administrative services of the Northern Sector Command. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Mar 81 p 6]

YUGOSLAV TRADE UNION DELEGATION--Luanda (Tanjung)--Representatives of the trade union organisations of Yugoslavia and Angola have during their talks here in Luanda stressed the importance of the role of the Non-aligned Movement as an independent international political factor and efforts made by the Movement towards establishing new and more equitable economic and political relations in the world. In this context, the importance was underlined of the role of trade unions in the struggle for freedom and the preservation of peace and security in the world. The Yugoslav and Angolan trade union organisations called on all world forces struggling for peace and freedom to intensify their support to the SWAPO liberation movement, the sole representative of the Namibian people. The international community and trade union organisations in the world have been urged to carry out a wide campaign for an efficacious implementation of an economic-financial boycott of the South African regime. The Trade Union Confederation of Yugoslavia delegation, headed by Confederation Council President Miran Postrc, left Angola on Monday following a three-day official visit to the Angolan Workers' National Union. During the visit Comrade, Postrc gave to the town of Melange a present--a school for training trade union cadres. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 11 Mar 81 p 3]

STUDENTS IN CUBA--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The second group of 63 students and two teachers to leave for Cuba from Socialist Ethiopia on a scholarship arrived at the Isle of Youth, south of Navana, according to a PRENSA LATINA report from the Cuban capital. The group, which will join the four schools attended by Ethiopian students comprises 63 students and two teachers. It is the second one to arrive of a contingent of 145 students who will join the 2,000 Ethiopian students who are already studying in the special Cuban Municipality. According to the PRENSA LATINA report from Havana, there are 17 schools with nearly 10,000 students from Africa and Nicaragua, which are formed under the modern pedagogic system of combining work and study. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Mar 81 p 3]

TELECOMMUNICATIONS TRAINING--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The sixth batch of communications trainees from the various sections of the Central Sector Command graduated here on Sunday upon completion of a year-long training as radio operators. The graduates received certificates from Comrade Colonel Gebre-Ab Woldai, Chief of Staff of the Command. Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Col Gebre-Ab noted, the importance of training in radio communications and urged the graduates to continue upgrading their skills in this area and render their revolutionary services effectively. Comrade Lt Col Lakew Wedaj, Commandant of the Communications' Unit of the Command, said that the graduates had been given the necessary training in their field. Special prizes were awarded to outstanding members of the graduating batch and to their instructors. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Mar 81 p 5]

ETHIOPIA-PDRY SPORTS PROTOCOL--Addis Ababa (ENA)--A one-year protocol agreement to further strengthen cooperation in sports between Socialist Ethiopia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) was signed here yesterday. Comrade Tsengaw Ayele, Deputy Commissioner for Sports and Physical Culture, and Comrade Mohammed Abdul Zeid, First Vice-chairman of the Supreme Sports' Council of the PDRY and of the PDRY National Olympic Committee, signed the agreement at ceremony held in the auditorium of the Commission. The agreement provides for the strengthening of the relations between the two countries through the exchange of experiences in sports, sportsmen and coaches and for a concerted struggle by the two countries against imperialist and Zionist intrigues in the sports arena. Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Tsengaw and Comrade Mohammed Abdul Zeid noted, the significance of the agreement to the further strengthening cooperation between the two sisterly countries in sports and the overall relations between Socialist Ethiopia and the PDRY. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Mar 81 pp 1,5]

CSO: 4420

CHINESE STADIUM CONSTRUCTION AID PRAISED

Banjul THE WORKER in English 9 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] A modern sports stadium, one of its kind in Africa now under construction at Bakau, Kombo St. Mary's, is destined to be completed around 1983. This was disclosed by Mr. Li Yusheng, the Chinese Team Leader, to our Reporter, who together with the Secretary-General of the Gambia Labour Congress, Mr. M. M. Cessay made an inspection tour of the complex recently.

The multi-purpose sports complex which would cost Yuan 24 million, (about D24 million), is a gift from the Government of the People's Republic of China, symbolic of Gambia/Chinese friendship and cooperation.

Already, the Friendship Hostel, which would contain 150 beds, kitchen and dining halls, is nearing completion.

This gigantic project would include a telephone complex, modern tracts, V.I.P. Lounge, parking space for vehicles, and various other facilities, will be a pride to this country, and an important source of revenue, apart from its obvious boost for sports in this country and sub-region.

The chief Engineer, Mr. Chen Leishin, explained some occasional difficulties over electricity supply, but assured that plans have been completed to solve it. Apart from local stuff like sand, the rest of the construction materials are imported from China.

A work force of 102 Chinese experts and 360 Gambians are tackling this massive programme.

THE WORKER, on behalf of its readers, once again extend hearty appreciation and gratitude to the Chinese Government for this wonderful gesture, a gesture of friendship and solidarity.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

EX-UNIONISTS LOBBY--Alhaji M. F. Jallow and Mr. Amadou Bah (Araba) former officials of the proscribed Gambia Workers Union, together with Kebba N'Jie and Kebba Touray, ex-members of the said union, made a surprise call at the Office of the Gambia Labour Congress last Friday, to lobby a compromise with our Executive officials, but they got the expected rebuff. After listening patiently to their purpose of visit which dwelt on trade union matters, they were told that according to our principles, our organisation does not discuss trade union affairs with former officials of a banned union, that our organisation have absolutely nothing on labour matters to discuss with them. They had their problem with Government, and so must first solve it with Government and not with the Gambia Labour Congress. Furthermore, they were told that those who over the past years have insulted, cajoled and called us many names, for them to come today to tell us that our organisation is the oldest, the most genuine one, and all sorts of praises for our Labour Congress are fooling themselves but not us. [Text] [Banjul THE WORKER in English 9 Mar 81 p 3]

CSO: 4420

BLACK STAR LINE SHIPS STILL IMMOBILIZED

London WEST AFRICA in English 16 Mar 81 pp 392-3

[Excerpts]

As many as ten Black Star Line ships are anchored at Tema Harbour for fear of being seized in foreign ports by companies to whom the national shipping line is in debt, reported the *Ghanaian Times*. It said the Black Star Line had a total of 6.5m. Deutschmarks (about £13m.) outstanding against repairs, oil bills, suppliers and handlers' fees in Europe. Some vessels had been at anchorage for the past eight months. It was also learned that the 518m. *Volta River*, one of the ships recently bought from South Korea, had still not been released after having been arrested in Amsterdam last December for BSL indebtedness.

The *Ghanaian Times* editorial of that day said that "anyone who is seriously interested in the economic recovery of the nation cannot be happy about what is happening to the Black Star Line, which should be, by all calculations, a major economic asset to the country, especially in foreign exchange earnings."

The *Ghanaian Times* said that while BSL was thus incapacitated, the management agreement with the German Woermann Lines was supposedly still in force. "What we see, however, is that BSL's business has gone into the hands of its competitors. . . . Most of the Ghanaian afloat officers are losing hope, particularly because they have no ships to sail since their reinstatement. . . . such well-trained, competent officers, are

going away one by one to work with foreign lines.

"Since no effort is apparently being made by the BSL management to get the ships in condition to sail, some observers have the feeling that the Ministry of Transport and Communications is not bothered if BSL is destroyed.

"We dare the minister to disclose how the financial affairs of BSL have gone since the management agreement was signed. Ghanaians must be given an answer to the belief of observers that BSL is being driven into a condition of degeneration that would justify selling off its ships to private interests."

GHANAIAN EMIGRANTS' PLIGHT BLAMED ON POOR ECONOMY

London WEST AFRICA in English 16 Mar 81 p 536

[Excerpts] THERE WERE a few Ghanaians among the 50 people who suffocated in a Lagos police van last year. There were many Ghanaians among the 46 people who suffocated in an Abidjan police cell (see Dateline Africa). And Ghanaians have a high profile among the Africans who have entered Nigeria without regular papers, or are visibly unemployed. The point to make is not that Ghanaians are being beaten up, allegedly murdered, and brutalised all over the place: the point is that Ghana has become a pariah in West Africa, and Ghanaians have swelled the ranks of working class migrants and communities all over the West Coast, and particularly Nigeria.

The point has been made in these columns that colonial borders made specific nationality labels useless for certain ethnic groups straddling these borders. Now, with ECOWAS and the formally free movement of peoples, it becomes increasingly misleading to retreat towards rigorous definitions of nationality. Nevertheless, in Nigeria as in Ivory Coast (as in Ghana at various times, and as in several other countries) so-called "crime waves" are being blamed on immigrant populations. This reflects a common attempt to divert attention from domestic economic causes in order to blame external "pollution".

It is tragic and ironic that Ghanaians have this high profile among immigrant communities in Ivory Coast and Nigeria. The irony is strongest when in reaction to the recent immigration campaign in Nigeria, Ghanaians have been referring to a Nigerian Aliens Compliance Order (echoing the measures adopted by the Bussa Government in 1970). In neither country

do Ghanaians constitute the majority of the immigrant population. Perhaps the reason for their high profile is the former respect in which Ghana and Ghanaians were held.

In this its 24th year of independence, Ghana is in a predicament and the ever-growing numbers of its "economic exiles" testify to the very low level of productive economic activity. For several years, commerce and retailing have been lucrative for some. Otherwise things look rather bleak, whatever the government says.

The 12 million people of Ghana today are faced with a seriously damaged economy, and with a political class which seems united in what some observers describe as "political bankruptcy".

Only in the strictly political sphere can any attempt be made to claim success, and that only because there has been no successful attempt at coup d'état since June 1979. This absence is no reason for complacency. Nobody wants military dictatorship, everybody wants a prosperous Ghana. The government, therefore, must be able to inspire confidence, not apathy and resentment, and that, briefly is the task it faces in the 24th year of Ghana's independence. Inspiration, in Ghana's case, cannot come out of government speeches when practical steps do not seem to be taken. Absence does not mean substance. The road back from pariah to Black Star begins today.

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL EXTERNAL TRADE PROMOTION--The Ministry of Trade intends to disengage itself gradually from internal distribution of goods and make its policies export-oriented. Mr. Vincent Bulla, Minister of Trade, told the newly-elected executive of the Chamber of Commerce that he was not happy about his ministry's direct involvement in goods distribution. He said this had become necessary because of economic circumstances. The ministry would continue to monitor internal distribution but would concentrate on promotion of external trade vital to Ghana's economy. [Excerpt] [London WEST AFRICA in English 16 Mar 81 p 594]

REFUGEE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED--A special committee has been set up to help thousands of Ghanaians being expelled from Nigeria. Dr. W. C. Ekow Daniels, the Interior Minister, told an Accra news conference that about 5,000 Ghanaians had so far arrived from Nigeria and that press reports from Nigeria estimated that about 10,000 more were expected to be repatriated. The Interior Minister had led a three-man delegation to Lagos to confer with the Nigerian Government on the fate of affected Ghanaians, and to study the situation on the spot. [Excerpt] [London WEST AFRICA in English 16 Mar 81 p 591]

GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED EXPLOITATION CHARGED--Mr. J. H. Mensah of the Popular Front has described the government's free market system as an avenue for perpetrating exploitation and social injustice with government blessing. He said that under genuine trade liberalisation, importers are given permission to bring in goods freely and the Bank of Ghana provides the foreign exchange officially to pay the foreign supplier. However, under the PNP trade liberalisation, he said, "importers are required to find their own foreign exchange to bring in goods and as a result, they changed the pound sterling at between £55-£60 so that a tin of milk is now selling at £6.50". He said it was no use hurling abuses at the Makola woman and making scapegoats of them since it was the government itself which had set up the system of kalabule to flourish". He agreed with the Governor of the Bank of Ghana that "we should establish a realistic rate of exchange", but said "this would help us out of our misery only if the other measures are taken". [Excerpts] [London WEST AFRICA in English 16 Mar 81 p 594]

PRC TO ISSUE DECREE REDUCING MONROVIA, OTHER RENTS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 6 Mar 81 pp 1, 6

[Article by Sam Johnson]

[Text] A PRC decree outlining the mechanics of government proposed rent reduction of 25% for Monrovia and 15% for other areas is expected to be issued shortly.

PRC Speaker J. Nicholas Podier Wednesday confirmed the preparation of, such a decree, but did not say when it will be made public.

The issuance of the decree is expected to be a relief for many tenants presently enduring problems from some landlords, some landlord tended to regard the pronouncement by Head of State Doe on February 11 and subsequent warnings by Speaker Podier as "mere words."

Head of State, M/Sgt. Doe, in his February 11 Armed Forces Day speech, announced that house rents which were creating economic problems for many people would be reduced effective March 1.

Speaker Podier subsequently warned that no landlord should increase rents or evict tenants who refuse to pay such increase.

Any attempt to circumvent the decree, General Podier said, would be dealt with according to law.

But landlords are reportedly still resorting to all sorts of 'tricks' to evade the proposed reduction.

A tenant recently told the NEW LIBERIAN that his landlord informed him that effective March his rentage would be increased from \$90 to \$120.

The landlord expects, that with the 25% reduction, the rent would in actuality remain \$90.

Some other tenants speak of being told by landlords that henceforth they will have to pay their own utility bills.

This not being enough, some landlords have reportedly told tenants that they will have to make way for expected relatives. This amounts to indirect eviction.

Landlords, on the other hand are reportedly contending that the burden has simply transferred from one shoulder to the other.

They argue that in view of the ever-escalating cost of materials along with utility bills, consideration should also be given them.

To this end, Speaker Podier has assured landlords that government being mindful of the cost of labour and building materials, among others, "shall accordingly take their interest into account."

CSO: 4420

HIGH RATE OF PROMOTIONS CAUSES LNP BUDGET DEFICIT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 3 Mar 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by J. N. Elliott, Jr.]

[Text] More than 2,000 employees of the Liberia National Police may not receive their salaries for the months of March, April and May due to serious financial strains facing the Police Force.

The Liberia National Police, with an annual budget of \$7.5 million, is reportedly facing a deficit due to the high rate of promotions of about 500 personnel.

According to informed sources, the promotions of "top brass" personnel since the April 12 Revolution, ranged from the ranged of Lieutenant to Inspector within the Police Bureau.

New employments and reinstatements of former personnel with higher ranks are some of the causes which might lead to exhaustion of the budget for the last fiscal year which ends in June, informed sources revealed Monday.

The Criminal Investigation Division, which is also a major branch of the Police Bureau, is reportedly experiencing serious operational problems, which have resulted into ineffectiveness, sources said.

Some of the problems, according to sources who prefer anonymity, are lack of adequate vehicles and logistics to combat crimes which, it is reported, have led to high rate of criminal activities in the country.

When contacted Monday to comment on the issues, Police Director Joe Myers simply said "no comment." He however, said his annual report is being prepared for submission to the Justice Minister.

POLICE COMMANDER WARNS AGAINST HARASSMENT OF CITIZENS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 6 Mar 81 p 8

[Article by Klon Hinneh]

[Text] The Commander of the Kakata Police Detachment, Major Charles Davis, has warned military and para-military personnel against harassing the citizens of Kakata City.

Major Davis, said over the weekend that the constant habit of leaving Monrovia and going to Kakata to arrest innocent citizens and demanding money from them was a grave situation on the part of these military and para-military personnel.

"They usually come here with the impression that they have been "tipped-off by someone that certain individuals in Kakata are engaged in some criminal activities," he explained.

As of now, Major Davis pointed out that before any citizen of Kakata is arrested by police officer or soldier, "even if there is any authority in Monrovia that instructed them to do so, I must be informed the arrest is executed."

After all, Major Davis contended "the people of Kakata are law abiding; why should they be troubled by some irresponsible individuals, when they have not wronged anyone. I want to let those people who always come here to molest know that if they are caught, they will be dealt with according to the laws of the land", Major Davis pointed out.

The lack of office equipment and adequate manpower, are some of the major obstacles facing the police detachment in Kakata, Davis said in an interview Saturday.

"The few men that I have up here are not equipped; my deputy is a sergeant. All of the promotions in the ranks of the police are given to personnel in Monrovia," he explained.

Police personnel in Kakata, he went on, contribute monthly to ensure the smooth operation of the detachment.

"Out-stations", Mr. Davis noted, "are ignored by the central office of the Liberia National Police and are operated at the expense of police personnel assigned there."

CSO: 4420

'LINA' TO OPERATE FOURTEEN HOUR SERVICE

Monrovia THE SUNDAY PEOPLE in English 8 Mar 81 p 5

[Text] THE Liberia News Agency (LINA) will now operate on a 14-hour basis, it was decided in Monrovia at a meeting between the Minister of Information Lt. Col. Gray D. Allison and the staff of the Agency.

LINA, which had officially operated from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., will now extend its services to 10 p.m. each day including weekends and holidays.

The additional two hours, the staff and the Minister agreed, could gradually lead LINA to a 24-hour service, the full operational schedule for international news agencies.

The staff complained about lack of some basic logistics, but promised to work harder. They however asked Minister Allison to improve their conditions during the next fiscal year.

Minister Allison then congratulated the agency's staff for their dedication to keep the Liberian people informed while also projecting the

image of the country abroad.

Lt. Col. Allison, who was happy that LINA's services were now being received internationally, promised to protect and raise the Agency to international status.

He said as long as he remained Minister of Information, LINA would continue to be respected as the "life-blood" of the Ministry, and admonished the staff to cooperate with other sections of the Ministry for maximum productivity.

The Director-General of the Liberia News Agency, Mr. Edward A. Davies Jr., thanked Minister Allison for the meeting, and said he was happy that the Minister had assembled the staff to solve common problems among them.

ACTING GOVERNOR OF FARNIMA ARRESTED

Monrovia THE SUNDAY PEOPLE in English 8 Mar 81 p 5

[Text] THE acting Governor of
Farrima, on Bushrod
Island in Monrovia, Mr.
Bloma Kromah has been
arrested and detained
at the Post Stockade for
allegedly receiving and
conveying \$15,000 of
development funds into
his personal use.

The action was taken
on Thursday by PRC
member, Captain Alfred
Zeh following a prelimi-
nary investigation
which revealed that the

Liberian Electricity Cor-
poration (LEC) gave the
amount as compensation
for a parcel of land own-
ed by the people of Far-
nima used by LEC to
erect light poles.

The investigation fur-
ther revealed that Mr.
Kromah had received
the money with a view
to assist development
projects in the area.

Captain Zeh said he
and his colleagues, Cap-
tain S. Gould and Cap-
tain Kolomah G. Gon-
yor were directed early
last week by the Secre-
tary General of the PRC,
Col. Abraham D. Kollie
to look into the matter
following similar investi-
gation by the Monrovia
City Police and the Mini-
stry of Justice.

Meanwhile, Captain
Zeh has fined Mr. Kro-
mah \$100 for failing to
promote development in
the area.

— LINA

CSO: 4420

LEC ANNUAL REPORT RECOMMENDS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 6 Mar 81 pp 1, 6

[Article by J. M. Cassell]

[Text] In order to generate inexpensive supply of electricity for the public, the Liberia Electricity Corporation has recommended that Government gives its maximum support to the Saint Paul Hydro Development Project.

If the recommendation meets the approval of the government, the Corporation would then intensify its St. Paul Hydro feasibility studies, a venture which when completed, is bound to generate cheap electricity at a price most consumers can afford.

LEC's 1980 annual report states that the St. Paul Hydro Development project, should be seen as a priority project by the government in the face of ever-escalating fuel cost.

A local fuel generating plant, will not only cater to the small time consumers, but would also serve the most urgent purpose of furnishing energy to new government-owned agricultural and industrial investments, such as the proposed steel plant and the Wologisi mines.

Additionally, the profitability of existing industries and mining concessions which has been mercilessly hit by astronomical fuel costs, will be assured.

The annual report, reveals that within the context of the St. Paul's feasibility study, an expansion of the Mount Coffee Project and the development of a long-range forecast for electric power demand in Liberia, would be realized.

Meanwhile, the Corporation has also recommended that the legislation prescribing penalties for fraudulent acts against the Corporation, be enforced against those with illegal connections, customers deliberately damaging their meters and those with chronic delinquency in paying bills.

LEC also recommended, the allocation of public land in each of the political subdivision of the country, to LEC for the development of its rural electrification program.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

DISMISSAL OF NON-LIBERIAN EMPLOYEES--Non-Liberian employees occupying key positions at the Ministry of Finance here are to be dismissed shortly, the newly appointed Minister of Finance disclosed Monday. Minister George Dunye told the "NEW LIBERIAN" Monday that he has received a memorandum from the Head of State, M/Sgt. Doe, directing him to identify all non-Liberians in strategic areas at the Ministry, so that they can be relieved of their portfolios. Mr. Dunye said he intends to execute the Head of State's directives by "taking positive actions" against those who might be caught in the government's current Liberianization web. [Excerpt] [Article by Napoleon Teage] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 5 Mar 81 pp 1, 6]

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET WARSHIP VISIT TO MAPUTO

Machel Remarks

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Feb 81 pp 1,3

[Report on remarks by President Samora Machel during a visit to the Soviet cruiser "Aleksandr Suvorov," in Maputo harbor on 23 February 1981]

[Excerpts] Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the FRELIMO Party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and commander in chief of the FPLM (Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique), paid a visit yesterday afternoon to the Soviet cruiser "Aleksandr Suvorov," which has been tied up in the port of Maputo for several days.

Speaking extemporaneously at the reception given in his honor on board the cruiser by its captain, Rear Adm Mikhail Nikolaevich Chronopulo, the Mozambican chief of state said that the appearance of the first socialist state on our planet was like a flower that has burgeoned--a seed that has germinated--everywhere in the world.

We all love that flower, said Marshal Samora Machel, and he added that that was why everyone desired it when it blossomed, because that flower means life.

Discussing relations between the FRELIMO Party and the CPSU and between the peoples and governments of the two countries, President Samora Machel said that the USSR and Mozambique are members of the big family--the family of socialism and revolution--and that it is therefore necessary to defend that family carefully.

Our Relations Solid Because Based on Marxism-Leninism

In discussing the relations between the FRELIMO Party and the CPSU, the Mozambican chief of state said that our friendship's foundations are solid because they are based on Marxism-Leninism, the beacon of happiness, well-being, and the future of the peoples.

Concerning the strength and accumulated experience of the FRELIMO Party--a brother party to the CPSU--the top leader of the Mozambican Revolution emphasized that its experience is rooted in Mozambican experiences and realities.

As the first socialist state, the Soviet Union has made great sacrifices so that other socialist states could be born, said President Samora Machel, who characterized

in that way the close relations of friendship and cooperation that exist between the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries.

Referring to the Soviet cruiser's visit to our country, President Samora Machel said that it was the consequence of the intimate relations existing between our two parties, governments, and peoples. It is a visit by revolutionaries, because wherever socialism is being built, revolutionary comrades are in the same trench.

At the end of his visit, President Samora Machel and his party had the opportunity to attend a brief program of light music performed by an orchestra made up of the Soviet cruiser's crewmembers.

On his visit to the Soviet cruiser, Marshal Samora Machel was accompanied by other members of the Permanent Political Committee, the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the FPLM General Staff.

Warship Described

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Feb 81 p 3

[Excerpt] Hundreds of people, duly organized in their respective rank-and-file structures, have been flocking to the port of Maputo to visit the Soviet cruiser "Aleksandr Suvorov," which has been tied up there for the past few days under the agreements of friendship and cooperation signed between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR. Interest and great admiration are the common impressions expressed by all those who have visited that unit of the USSR's naval forces.

Designed basically for combat, the cruiser "Aleksandr Suvorov" undoubtedly constitutes an example of how the mastery of science and technology can be used for the benefit of the peoples, in this case in the defense of the socialist revolution. The complexity of its structure and of the military equipment it carries provides eloquent proof of what we have said.

With an extreme length of 200 meters, a beam of 25 meters, and a height of 30 meters, this warship develops 130,000 horsepower and can move at a speed of 35 knots, or about 70 kilometers per hour.

During a conversation with Rear Adm Mikhail Nikolayevich (Chronopulo), the ship's captain, we were told by him that the cruiser "Aleksandr Suvorov" carries various kinds of guns and that, compared to the land forces, it has an effectiveness equivalent to that of two infantry regiments.

This warship of the Soviet Navy is equipped with a total of 72 guns, and that fact alone reveals its potential output in terms of combat effectiveness.

According to the captain, any of the guns installed on the ship can effectively hit targets situated several dozen kilometers away. Some of the guns have a rate of fire enabling them, for example, to fire many hundreds of projectiles in fractions of a second.

From the standpoint of tractive power, the ship can carry a load of approximately 19,200 tons.

The cruiser is prepared to engage in combat against targets at sea or in aerial-type combat, and if docked, it can also operate with the same effectiveness against targets on land.

The name "Aleksandr Suvorov" was chosen for the cruiser in memory of Aleksandr Suvorov, who is regarded as one of the great Soviet heroes in the struggle to build socialism. We were given this information by the ship's captain.

"Great Antisubmarine Warfare Ship"

Another of the vessels tied up in the port of Maputo is known as a "great antisubmarine warfare ship." This vessel's activity is complementary to that of the cruiser.

The "great antisubmarine warfare ship" is, as its name suggests, designed to combat targets beneath the surface. Although it is smaller than the cruiser, it can attain the same speed as the cruiser.

The destroyer in question can also join combat against targets in the air or on land, according to the same commanding officer, who added that the construction of such units, which are equipped with the most advanced technology of military science, results from the need to defend the socialist revolution against imperialism, the permanent enemy of the peoples.

Significance of Visit

Discussing the visit to our country by those vessels, Rear Admiral Chronopulo said that their trip to the People's Republic of Mozambique comes within the scope of the agreements of friendship and cooperation signed between the CPSU and the FRELIMO Party and between the governments of the two countries.

The flag officer of the Soviet Navy said, "We are on an official visit," and he added that this is not the first time that he has visited Mozambique, since he has been here in the past as well.

Concerning the people who have visited the ship, the rear admiral said that the common expression has been one of interest and admiration for the complexity of the cruiser's structure and equipment.

Concerning his experience in the Soviet Navy, Captain Nikolayevich said that he joined the navy at 17 and that he has been a rear admiral for 15 years. He also told us that he joined the navy 30 years ago on graduation from the academy.

As an interesting personal fact, the captain also told us that this year one of his sons is completing the course for navy officers, something that he is proud of, since he considers nautical activity to be a real fascination in life.

With the patience and wisdom characteristic of men of his standing, the captain of the cruiser "Aleksandr Suvorov" explained to us various details concerning the operation, efficiency, and even combat strength of those two naval vessels.

Pressed as to his impressions of Mozambique, he told us he felt proud at being able to be among Mozambicans, whom he considers a heroic and combative people in support of the construction of scientific socialism based on Marxism-Leninism.

Soviet-FPM Meeting

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Feb 81 p 3

[Excerpts] A formal meeting was held yesterday afternoon on the Maputo Mole between members of the Mozambique Armed Forces and sailors from the Soviet cruiser "Aleksandr Suvorov" which has been in our country for several days. The meeting was filled with references to the political situation and affirmations of solidarity between the two peoples, and it ended with a cultural event.

In addressing those present, Capt Nicolau Patron of the Soviet vessel began by saluting the strengthening of relations between the peoples and parties of the USSR and Mozambique. He said that those relations are a manifestation of internationalist and socialist principles and that since that is the case, distances cannot be an obstacle to that friendship.

Capt Januario Tavares of the FPLM also spoke during the meeting. He saluted the strengthening of relations between the RPM (People's Republic of Mozambique) and the USSR, emphasizing that the Mozambican people are ready and determined to fight the enemy, wherever he may come from.

The second phase of the meeting was devoted to performances by Mozambican cultural groups, which presented several of our country's dances. The Soviet sailors then sang several songs with musical accompaniment--songs of friendship and solidarity.

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CSO: 4401

FRG PRESS SAID TO CONSIDER NATION AN EXAMPLE FOR AFRICA

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 27 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by K.A. "Niger: An Example for Africa"]

[Excerpts] In an article published by the German (FRG) information agency Dienst Aus Deutschland (DAD), a colleague presents our country as an example for Africa, emphasizing the enormous efforts undertaken in Niger in the struggle against underdevelopment, under the pragmatic leadership of Colonel Seyni Kountche.

Expressions of admiration by FRG political personalities and experts for the remarkable efforts undertaken by the Niger government and by the inhabitants of the country do not date only from the trip to Niger of the minister of economic co-operation, Mr Rainer Offergeld. It has been emphasized repeatedly that Niger is the only country in the Sahel zone which is able to provide its own food supply, and the only one which has been able to achieve considerable progress in matters of economic development--particularly by totally renouncing useless prestige projects.

The chief of state, Colonel Seyni Kountche, is described in the German press as a man who is a realist, a pragmatist, and a very hard worker--essentially an ascetic. The respected STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG described him recently as a "person of integrity," an exceptional figure among the heads of military governments. This conviction is totally shared by the Niger government's German experts and advisers.

Devotion to Work

The warm welcome accorded to Minister Offergeld by his Nigerien friends and associates is generally recalled with gratitude. The Federal government in Bonn has promised new financial support amounting to DM 25 million. This aid will be applied particularly to road construction, transportation, food and water supply, and structural improvements in the country, all of which guarantee survival for the most threatened peasants and herdsmen. The Germans involved--hydraulic and agronomic engineers, economic advisers, auto mechanics, and young volunteers--speak of the Nigeriens' commitment and their devotion to work.

A repair shop installed in Niamey for vehicles transporting food supplies and a warehouse to store 40,000 tons of cereals should henceforth prevent future food crises. The German-Nigerien activities include a plant to distribute drinking water in the capital, and organization of a national campaign to protect crops, as well as construction of dams in the Telous des Touaregs valley, where the Kori River threatens a fertile region. In that area, new land is being reclaimed where 2,000 families can support themselves.

UNITY PARTY OF NIGERIA LEADER INTERVIEWED

London WEST AFRICA in English 16 Mar 81 pp 537, 538

[Interview with Chief Obasanmi Awolowo, leader of the Unity Party of Nigeria by Ann Bolsover of BBC; date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Why do you think the UPN lost the last elections?

Answer: Partly because of large-scale rigging on the part of the NPN and partly because our own agents, those sent from the south to the north to assist our other members, were not allowed to operate at all by the police.

Q: At the time you did not accept Shagari as President and took court action. Do you still not accept him as President?

A: When we went to court he wasn't President. He wasn't sworn in, but of course the military, as we now know, started to hand over to him immediately after the disputed result was announced. It is not true that I don't accept him as Head of State. All it is is that I don't refer to him as President because as far as I'm concerned there was too much rigging, both electoral and judicial, which contributed to his election. But it was a *fait accompli*. *De facto* he is the head of government and the Head of State and I refer to him as Alhaji Shehu Shagari, Head of Government. I don't see anything wrong in that.

Q: What do you see as the main differences between the NPN and UPN in terms of policy and in terms of aim?

A: The difference is very wide. The NPN has no distinguishable policy as far as I can see. The UPN has identifiable policies, mainly our three or four cardinal programmes — free education at all levels, free health services for all, integrated rural development and gainful and full employment — all of which are being implemented in the five UPN-controlled states now. The NPN is not known for any definitive policy as far as I can see except

that during the election they criticised our programmes and then advocated what they called qualitative education, which has not been implemented anywhere in the country.

Q: What do you feel about the present political scene in Nigeria?

A: The portents are very bad. It would appear that the NPN-controlled Federal Government decided to provoke instability all the way through. Instances have been given. Alhaji Shagari wanted to appoint what he called liaison officers. The entire country opposed it except the NPN, who are in the minority anyway, when you take the entire electorate together. The UPN is also a minority party. The entire country outside the NPN is opposed to the appointment of liaison officers and yet Shagari continued to pull them out of what votes one doesn't know and is now building houses and offices for them all over the place. Then there's the case of Shugaba. A good head of government would have called off the whole business as soon as it happened. It could only lead to bad blood. In any case it was very provocative. Then there's this allocation of revenue formula which is strenuously opposed by all right-thinking people in the country. The NPN rigged the vote in Parliament and then the next day Shagari assented to it. He didn't leave any room for any of us to intervene. People had said to me that I should take steps to intervene and I wanted to write a letter to him so we could meet and discuss this matter. But before anybody could take any action he had assented to the Bill.

Q: Do you feel at the moment that politicians are voting simply to thwart

another party rather than for the good of the country as a whole?

A: As for the NPN they are out to spite other political parties. They are not interested in the public good at all as far as I can see. I can say quite frankly and sincerely that UPN is out to promote the welfare of the people. Take when Shagari submitted his list of ministers in 1979, the UPN voted for most of those ministers because that would be good. But they objected to two of them and they voted against them. One of them has since resigned, and the other one is still sticking to office, rather disgracefully. That showed maturity on our part and that of our members in Parliament. And recently, the list of ambassadors was given to the senate and our people voted all the way through, from beginning to end. It's only the NPN who voted against NPP candidates whose names were submitted by Shagari himself. And the day these people were voted against, Shagari submitted a new list to substitute for the NPP members and all of them are NPN members, which showed mere politicking without regard for the consequences of their action. We try to have before us all the time the welfare and good of the people, whereas the NPN decides to score political points all the time.

Q: The 12 governors in a recent statement said that they saw a red flag over Nigeria and the situation possibly returning to the troubles of 1960s, do you agree?

A: I think they are quite right. As a matter of fact I don't think I've said it publicly yet but I've said it privately to many of my friends, that it would appear to me that Shagari has taken off where Balewa ended, which is not good for the country.

Q: Do you feel that the NPN/NPP accord is about to break?

A: Well, I wouldn't be able to say anything categorically about the NPN/NPP accord. The NPP are not easy to understand and so it's not easy to catalogue them. Anything may happen.

Q: There have been indications that the NPP may form some sort of union with UPN. Is this a possibility?

A: Anything is possible in politics. Any alignment is possible except that NPN cannot work with UPN as it's now constituted. But we can work with any of the other political parties any time.

Q: Don't you feel that the differences between the UPN and NPP too vast?

A: No. Mainly I think the differences between UPN and NPP is more a personality clash than an ideological difference.

Q: If this accord took place and the UPN and NPP formed an agreement, don't you think this could bring the government down and plunge the country into the kind of chaos you talked of earlier?

A: If NPP and UPN worked closely together the outcome could only be a redemption of the country from the clutches of the oligarchy of backward-looking leaders in the country.

Q: So you feel there's a possibility that the UPN might come to power before 1983?

A: That's not possible. You can't bring a presidential government down in the same way as you can bring Margaret Thatcher down, for instance. If the vote of the entire country turned against Shagari as head of government all that would happen would be that we'd just carry on somehow until 1983. And if they turned against him as a person the worst he could do would be to resign, and then somebody else would step into his shoes. So it's not possible to bring him down to the extent of the UPN taking over. If it was a Westminster-type of system of course that would be possible, but under the present system it's not possible, short of a revolution in the country, which won't be instituted by the UPN.

Q: There have been indications of the possibility of an alliance between Governor Rimi's faction of PRP and the UPN; do you feel that this is possible?

A: It's not impossible. Rimi's a friend of the UPN and it's up to him to make up his mind as to what he does.

Q: Is it the kind of alliance you'd actively seek, especially if Aminu Kano's branch of the PRP went with NPN as indicated?

A: We've always done our best to get into alliance with PRP when Aminu Kano was in the lead and we've done the same thing with the GNPP and we've tried the same thing

with NPP. But of course we have some sort of accord, some friendship, short of a real alliance. And if any of them is willing to come into a real working accord with us we'll welcome it because this is the thing we worked for in 1978 and 1979.

Q: Aminu Kano recently accused many parties of training guerrillas to cause trouble in the future. Do you think this claim is true?

A: I think Aminu Kano is a very confused person, quite frankly, and his statement is blatantly false. I can't speak for the other parties as I don't know what they do, but UPN is not interested in training guerrillas at all. What most people don't realise is that the UPN and I myself as leader of UPN

have a greater stake in the stability of this country than even Shagari has, or any other party has. First, we're controlling five states, as against Shagari's seven; secondly the five states controlled by us are the most important from all points of view, and third our five states have programmes which are very, very important — from the point of view of Nigeria, revolutionary. We cannot afford any situation which would bring an abrupt end to the programmes we are pursuing. The NPN has none and though the NPP is doing its best in some areas, no other party is pursuing programmes as revolutionary as ours, and we want them to succeed. So we can't afford any state of instability at all. We want peace, concord and money.

Q: What do you think is going to come out of the present political wrangling and stalemates?

A: Difficult to predict, but unless Shagari takes his position more seriously than now it could well lead to chaos, something like which happened in the early 1960s.

Q: What's the UPN going to do to avoid this chaos?

A: All we can do is to be peaceful, as we are now. It's on record that we have not provoked any trouble since we came to power. We have too much to do — to educate the children, provide them with books, build classrooms for them, to build hospitals, clinics, health centres all over the place, to establish new farms for farmers, and so on and to build houses. You can go round Lagos and see the houses. People who are engaged in constructing things have not time to look for trouble. We're too busy doing good to do evil.

Q: And yet many Nigerians are accusing UPN of trying to cause trouble, working in the background to destabilise the government.

A: When you speak of many Nigerians you are speaking of the NPN and they see in me an omnipotent, omnipresent and omniscient individual who is capable of doing anything at all. The other day the NPN were going to hold their congress and then suddenly there was very thick fog all over the place and this went on for about two days, and they said that I caused it to prevent them holding the congress. Honestly, they put me on the same pedestal as God almighty himself, which I'm not. So that everything that happens, it's me. If husband and wife quarrel, it's Awo. They believe I know everything that happens in

the country. The other day one of them stupidly said that I masterminded the riots in Kano. Well, there's been an inquiry going on and there has not been the remotest reference to the UPN. They're afraid of the UPN because they know we're a highly disciplined and organised body. The UPN stands out as the only political party in the country today which has no internal strife. We do have our own debates and differences but we iron them out within our ranks. The NPN has its own troubles — one chairman being thrown out for another and so on and so forth. They haven't got at the UPN because of our discipline and dynamism.

Q: Many young people in Nigeria are talking of new young political parties with young leaders. Don't you feel it's time for new blood in Nigerian politics?

A: Well, nobody stops new blood from flowing in the veins but the younger ones who were in the army, what did they make of the country. They ruined the country and the younger ones who are now aspiring, they can bide their time because in politics, as in all professions, there's such a thing as experience, and that experience they have not acquired. And if they were put in office and it was possible to let them run it for one or two years it would be worse than the military. So the elderly politicians should be allowed to carry on. I am not begging anyone to allow me to carry on. The elections decide. And because they're unable to face even the elderly politicians in a straight contest, they always try to find ways and means of excluding the elderly people from active contest. Recently they wanted to say that no one above 70 should contest an election. What is it about 70? If the youth think they are strong, the arena is open to them. I'll go into it and if I'm defeated in a free and fair fight I'll accept my defeat. What I object to is the rigging of elections, and young people should be able to bide their time. In our type of profession age is no limit. You just go on until you are tired of carrying on. So until I'm really defeated in a straight fight I'm not going for anyone, voluntarily, no.

Q: How do you think that UPN will fare in the 1983 elections?

A: Difficult to predict. If it's a free and fair election and no rigging — these are very important qualifications — then UPN should win.

Q: How can you prevent this so-called rigging?

A: We are studying the methods used at the last election. We have a committee working

on that aspect. New methods are being fashioned we understand, which we're studying too, and we think we can cope with the rigging. But if they introduce violence as a means of rigging elections, which isn't impossible, then I don't know. They're in power. They could use violence either by bringing out soldiers or police or even provoking some things in certain parts of the country, or by bringing in foreigners. Then they've contradicted all I've said. If anyone did that kind of rigging he might succeed in the end, not only in rigging himself into office, but in rigging Nigeria out of existence.

CSO: 4420

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY URGED TO PREPARE ELECTORAL BILL

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 25 Feb 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Electoral Bill Needed Now"]

[Text]

IT is incredible that bureaucratic lethargy has up to now delayed progress in the consideration of the new electoral bill proposed for the country.

As far back as August last year, officials of the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO), has approved a programme of action for transacting all outstanding electoral business. At that time, FEDECO projected that by-elections into vacant seats in the national and state assemblies would be conducted between March and April this year.

A revised register of voters was supposed to have been ready by next month and the preliminary list of the register was expected to have been on display between November and December 1980. Claims and objections to the list were to have been entertained within that period.

Furthermore, between October and November, FEDECO should, all things been equal, have begun issuing new registration cards and compilation of supplementary voters' list while revising officers and their assistants were to have been recruited, trained and deployed throughout the country during the same period. The distribution of registration materials and publicity campaigns for the revision of the register of voters were other activities which were to have been concluded by September.

Now, six months after these arrangements had been announced, FEDECO is

nowhere near executing them because the National Assembly has not yet received the bill on the Federal Electoral Commission.

Much obviously depends on the FEDECO Bill for, without it, no election can be held even with the available voters' list. Already, the present local government officials elected in 1978 have outstayed their tenure by more than a year. And there are at least 53 vacant seats to be contested for during the forthcoming elections, with 18 vacancies in the National Assembly and 37 seats to be filled in state House of Assembly.

Until the bill is passed, the question of whether or not independent candidates may run for elections remains undecided.

The failure by the Federal Ministry of Justice to send the bill to the National Assembly accounts mainly for FEDECO's inability to carry out its work as planned. The ministry's apparent lethargy on this matter has also denied some areas their representation for longer than necessary as we observed on January 14.

Officials of that ministry are wont to blame this delay on lack of personnel. We believe that that pet excuse does little credit to its sense of responsibility and ability to organise effectively towards overcoming its problems. The Federal Ministry of Justice owes this nation a duty of presenting the electoral bill to the National Assembly without further delay. It has upset the country's electoral programmes enough and must put an end to its slumber on the bill now.

CSO: 4420

PROGRESS ON NEW CAPITAL REPORTED

Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 22 Feb 81 p 17

[Article by Kola Ojo]

[Text] **T**HE question as to whether Abuja, the new Federal Capital will be or will not be, come 1983, has been agitating the minds of many Nigerians now.

This apprehension was further heightened when the Permanent Secretary in the Federal Capital Territory, Alhaji Abubakar Koko, announced recently that the Federal seat will move to Abuja within the next 18 months.

He made the announcement while addressing the second co-ordinating meeting of consultants of the Federal Capital Development Authority (FDCA) in Kaduna on January 22.

Although many people became sceptical about the target date for transfer of the Federal seat to Abuja, the fact still remains that Abuja will come to be.

This is evidenced in the number of residential quarters already completed and others under construction at rapid pace in the first phase of the project which is designated "Accelerated District". According to official Sources, this area is essentially reserved for residential reserves and is being developed as a model for the detailed design of the new capital city.

Already, 200 units of houses of various grades have been completed in this accelerated area which is bounded by an expressway to the north and west as well as parkway to

the south and the east. There is also a transit way which runs through the district. The 200 units of houses which stands magnificently and imposingly on this virgin land which covers an area of 365 hectares of land

are a testimony to the fact that Abuja would soon be transformed into one of the most modern cities which would be a pride and show-piece not only to Nigeria but also to the world at large.

In addition to the first 200 units of houses already completed, another 1,800 units are being constructed by about 38 contractors, majority of whom are Nigerians. I gathered that the contractors handling this project had been given nine months within which to complete the job.

Another 2,000 units of system-built houses are also growing and is being handled by Messrs SAE and GAMSTAC Construction Company. Construction of schools, health centres and other city-wide facilities are in progress. Messrs Dumas (Nigeria) Limited are handling the

construction of roads and other infrastructures and work is progressing at a fast pace.

Provisions for power supply, telecommunications ducts, water pipes, footways and subways have been made and the contractors seem to be up to the challenge. Everywhere there is acti-

vity as heavy earth-moving equipments are in operation.

As regards phase two of the project, the groundwork such as the surveys and design had long been completed and heavy machinery had been deployed by contractors to the site to ensure that the job is completed on schedule. This phase contains, among other things in the design, the National Houses of Assembly and the Presidential Lodge.

Although there were some initial problems, the edifices are either completed or are nearing completion and the infrastructure being provided for at the new site for the Federal Capital will convince even critics of the project that Abuja has not only come to be but also a justification of the wise disbursement of public money on a venture that would rid our capital city of slums, eccentric power and water supply and road traffic congestion that had been the shame of Lagos.

ABUJA MAY NOT BE READY BY NEXT YEAR

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Feb 81 p 1

[Article by Chuks. Osuji]

[Text] **A**BUJA, the new Federal capital, may not be ready for government habitation next year, the Federal Capital Committee of the National Assembly concluded in Lagos yesterday.

At a joint Federal Capital Committee meeting, it was revealed that apart from 'slow progress, the buildings already erected are substandard and shoddy.'

The Minister of the Federal Capital Development Authority (FCDA), Mr. John Kadiya, was blamed for what the committee termed his 'nonchalant attitude' in dealing with the committee.

Mr. Amos Bez Idakula, chairman of the House Committee on Federal Capital Territory, told the committee that work at Abuja was six to nine months behind schedule.

Mr. Idakula said the express road to the city was supposed to be tarred by now but was still being constructed.

He said the site for the National Assembly buildings was marked by signboard and not yet cleared.

Another member, Chief Okon Ikpeme, said some completed buildings were cracking and were so close to each other that 'one can jump

from one house to the other'.

Chief Ikpeme said there was need to redesign the structures in

the capital when the time schedule to move to Abuja was reduced from eight to four years.

When another member of the committee, Alhaji Yakubu Husaini, said the F.C.D.A. complained of lack of funds, he was reminded that the authority had a surplus

of N61 million in its 1980 vote approved by the National Assembly.

The committee noted the FCDA complaint of shortage of manpower of all categories and agreed that, if Abuja was to be a reality next year, there had to be a redoubled effort by all concerned.

The chairman of the

joint committee, Senator Ahmadu Rufai, disagreed with members, suggestion that the building of one bedroom flats, should be discontinued.

But the committee resolved to recommend the building of houses ranging from two bedroom flats upwards.

DISCORD BETWEEN NPN, NPP ANALYZED

London WEST AFRICA in English 16 Mar 81 pp 539, 540

[Text] Erukora Joe Okoli, recently in Nigeria, describes new developments in Nigerian party alignments

THE ACCORD between the ruling National Party of Nigeria (NPN) and the Nigerian People's Party (NPP) has been visibly ailing in recent months. According to Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe at a press conference in Enugu, each side claims to be doing "the co-ing" and blames the other party for doing "the operating". Commentators have also been blamed for "maliciously trying to cause confusion in order to vitiate the implementation of the accord".

While there are increasing rumours that the accord could be rescinded at any moment, there is also strong speculation that the People's Redemption Party of Malam Aminu Kano would be a willing bride for the NPN if the divorce moves with NPP are carried through. For many Nigerians, the NPN-NPP discord has increased fears about peace and instability in the country, especially if it came to a situation where the NPN government would find it impossible to get its bills through because it does not have majority in the National Assembly.

It is important to recall the figures in the last election showing the strength of each party in the National Assembly.

	Senate	Seats won	House of Representatives
NPN	30		100
UPN	20		105
NPP	10		70
PRP	7		49
GNPP	8		48

The passage of the controversial Revenue Allocation Bill in the Senate and in the joint committee of the National Assembly some few weeks ago has worsened the state of the discord, causing comments that the accord is not necessary.

It has been alleged that the NPN had "bought" some votes of some members of the NPP, in addition to a faction of the PRP and the GNPP, both in the Senate and the joint committee, so as to be able to get the Revenue Bill through.

In the period immediately after the elections in August, 1979, and recalling the animosity of Chief Obafemi Awolowo to the election of President Shagari, the NPN felt gravely in need of some friends if it could function at all as a government. The NPP, which came third in all the elections, was "the most beautiful bride" at the time. The political covenant between the two parties was made on September 27, 1979, ever before the military handed over power to civilians.

In the preamble of the agreement, the two parties stated: "Noting that following the Federal General Elections of 1979 that generated some bitterness among the competing parties, it is necessary to terminate all state of uneasiness in the country, and effect working co-operation among willing political parties in order to promote effective civilian administration which can guarantee security, peace and progress in the country."

"Wherefore, the contracting parties agree to pool their resources together... so as to promote a more effective government and usher in a more healthy atmosphere of calmness, continuity and stability for the overall greater good for the greatest number."

The two parties agreed to restrict the working co-operation to the federal level in the first instance; they also agreed that "each of the co-operating parties shall retain its identity". Membership to the

working co-operation was left open to the other parties. The two parties rejected any designation as "senior" or "junior" partner in their relationship and went further to state "in the event of the assembly accepting a definition which confers a *de jure* title of Majority Party as one of the parties, the parties agree to work together to constitute the *de facto* Majority Group in the National Assembly and shall function as such".

An Inter-party Committee was to be set up in order to facilitate the implementation of the accord. A special development agency was also proposed to set up the machinery to ensure "the rapid economic development of those states in the country whose social and economic developments are lagging behind the older states or have suffered serious set-backs arising from natural disasters, war or the difficult nature of the terrain". A Special Constitution Study and Review Committee was also proposed to ensure permanent stability by removing likely causes of friction arising from various types of ambiguities and conflicts in the new Constitution. Specifically mentioned were the question of the creation of more states, the Land Use Decree, tenure of offices and assemblies in order to stagger some of them for the purpose of stability and continuity, the issue of adequate compensation for compulsorily acquired land, and matters relating to local government.

The two parties also agreed to find a just and equitable solution to the issue of abandoned properties — an issue which is still very delicate among the Ibos since after the Nigerian civil war.

On the share of political offices, the parties agreed that "the President of the Senate and the Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives will go to NPN. The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Deputy President of the Senate will go to the NPP". The accord left the appointment of ministers to the discretion of the President but it stated that the NPP will be allotted "not less than eight ministerial positions, of which not less than four will be with portfolio". It added that lists should be prepared by each party for submission to the President for consideration for appointment to offices such as ministries, presidential office, corporations, boards, etc. The Inter-party Committee was to deliberate from time to time upon such appointments.

Other details in the accord include an initiative to make adequate provisions to

enable "Nigeria's former Heads of State, beginning with Chief the Right Hon. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Nigeria's first Head of State (also national leader of the NPP), enjoy for life commensurate security cover, compensation, state maintenance and other honour and protocol privileges attached to the position and status of former Heads of State, as is done in other countries with similar systems, such as the USA".

Looking back at the more than one year of this working co-operation, one can easily say that it has not been a very happy marriage. According to some top NPN members, the only time the accord worked was during the election of Dr. Joseph Weyas as President of the Senate, one month after the accord was signed. The confirmation of ministerial nominees which followed did not go smoothly in the first round because it was alleged that the NPP wanted to know to which specific ministerial positions its members were to be appointed. The appointments later went through but only after the first crisis between the parties. Then came the issue of Presidential Liaison Officers on which the NPN felt badly betrayed by the NPP. The three governors of the NPP had joined the gang of nine "opposition governors" of the UPN, PRP and the GNPP in rejecting the

PLOs in their states. The NPP as a party also lashed out at the NPN on the appointment of the PLOs, which was then described as unnecessary and constituting a direct challenge to the influence and authority of the governors. Some commentators felt that the NPP was bitter on the issue because it claimed that it had not been consulted on the matter and because none of its members were appointed.

Strife in the Senate

The honeymoon did not last long and soon the two parties were at each other's throats at the National Assembly. The issue of Dr. Jaja Wachuku, who was NPP Senate Leader and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and who caused controversy by supporting normalisation of relations with Israel and opening of links with apartheid South Africa, widened the rift. Dr. Wachuku was roundly condemned throughout the country and there were strong moves to replace him in the committee. The NPP claimed the NPN was interfering in the process it regarded as an

internal matter. The discord worsened when, rather than an NPP member, Senator Ibrahim Jallo Waziri (NPN member from Bauchi) replaced Dr. Jaja Wachuku as chairman of the foreign relations committee.

The Revenue Allocation issue on which the NPP governors once again stood in opposition to the NPN administration with the gang of nine, using Governor Jim Nwobodo, of Anambra State (NPP) as their spokesman, reinforced the speculation that the accord was virtually non-existent. Almost simultaneously, the four people nominated by the NPP for ambassadorial appointments were rejected in the Senate. Shortly after the voting, Senator Jaja Wachuku accused the NPN senators of holding secret meetings over the ambassadorial nominations.

Towards the end of last month, Dr. Azikiwe blamed the poor state of the accord on the NPN. He said that his lieutenants had briefed him constantly on how they tried more than 12 times in the past 15 months to convene the inter-party meeting in accordance with the accord, only to be frustrated, if not insulted and discomfited by the non-appearance of the representatives of the NPN. To this accusation, the NPN national publicity secretary, Mr. Simon Shango, replied that since all government policies emanated from the executive arms of the government "after careful planning and deliberation by the President and his Council of Ministers", his party did not consider it necessary to hold the inter-party meetings.

Dr. Azikiwe also accused the NPN of playing the "senior partner", contrary to the provisions of the accord. He said: "As a party, I feel that we helped a friend in time of need. I would not like to feel that we helped a lame dog over a stile and it turned round not only to bark at us but also to bite us."

Because of the appalling state of things in the NPP, some of its top members have decamped to the NPN. Among them are Brigadier Benjamin Adekunle (rtd.), veteran commander of the 3rd Marine Commando during the civil war, Mr. Matthew Mbu, national vice-chairman of the party, and Chief Michael Ogon, both from Cross River State and founding members of the NPP and old lieutenants of

Dr. Azikiwe during the first republic. A few weeks ago, Chief Okoi-Obuli, Minister of State for Communications, also from Cross River State, resigned his membership in the NPP. He has come under pressure to resign the ministerial appointment given to him on the platform of the party. Chief Okoi-Obuli has, however, insisted that only the President can remove him from his ministerial post.

All the defectors from the NPP claimed that the driving force in the party was fading hence they no longer believe that the NPP as presently constituted will cater for the interest of the various minority groups in the country. The spate of carpet-crawling to the NPN by NPP members has raised serious questions about the survival of the NPP as a political party in the 1983 general elections. Some NPP members allege that the crisis in their party is part of the NPN strategy to destabilise them and assimilate their members.

Others blame the crisis on what they describe as Dr. Azikiwe's weak and ambivalent leadership. One thing, however, remains undisputable: party alliances in Nigeria have not been based on principles and ideology.

BREAKUP OF NPP, NPN ACCORD MAY ENDANGER STABILITY

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 17 Feb 81 p 1

[Article by Arthur Ezenekwe]

[Text] **T**HE nation has been alerted of a plan by the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) to endanger the peace and stability of Nigeria by terminating its accord with the Nigerian Peoples Party (NPP) by the end of this month.

Revealing the plot at a news conference in Lagos at the weekend, the Governor of Kano State, Alhaji Abubakar Rimi said the NPN has concluded arrangements to announce the break up of the NPP/NPN accord by February 28 and immediately on the same day, enter into an accord with Malam Aminu Kano and his followers under the name of the People's Redemption Party (PRP).

Alhaji Abubakar who distributed copies of the proposed NPN/PRP accord to newsmen observed that Malam Aminu's agreement to sign the accord was the secret behind NPN humiliation and castigation of the NPP and the open threat of the past few months to break the NPP/NPN accord.

The purported recognition of Malam Aminu Kano by the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) was also part of the plot, he said.

Alhaji Abubakar Rimi observed that the current political scene in the country indicates that Nigeria was back to the path it had trodden in the 1960's.

Explaining why the NPN was using the FEDECO, the mass media, violence and other means to force opposing parties to succumb to its dictate.

Alhaji Abubakar said the NPN and the Federal Government were suffering from an inferiority complex and the stigma of being in a minority position.

He said that reactionary elements were using all forces at their command to run state and national affairs as personal affairs with total disregard for the constitution in their attempt to maintain and sustain the status quo.

He went on: We do expect the selfish and conservative privileged class to put up a stiff resistance in the face of sustained onslaught by forces of change and transformation but we shudder at the extent to which these forces of

reaction could go to sustain themselves in power.

He observed that there had been an upsurge in politically motivated violence in the 12 non-NPN states and accused the NPN of using organised violence, planned and executed by its thugs, to destabilise all states not under its control.

TRIBUNAL WINDS UP HEARINGS ON KANO DISTURBANCES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Mar 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Abdulhamid Babatunde]

[Text]

THE Ariagolu Tribunal set up to look into the causes of the Maitatsine disturbances in Kano in December, last year, yesterday completed the first portion of its task which is the taking of oral evidence.

The tribunal which held its first sitting on February 2, this year, had at the end of the day taken the evidence of 80 witnesses and in the process received about 120 memoranda and 143 exhibits. The span of the tribunal's sittings covered the six weeks which had been allotted to it for completing its job and submitting a report.

It was understood that the tribunal which adjourned "sine die" would now retire to consider the evidence before it and its verdict on the submissions of various counsel.

Yesterday counsel representing various interests at the tribunal read out portions of their submissions to round off the proceedings of the tribunal.

Mr O. O. Somorin, representing the Nigeria Police Force in his

submission contended that the evidence before the tribunal was not sufficient to find any fault against the Nigeria Police Force, adding that all the allegations made against the police were malicious, vindictive and mostly a figment of imagination of various witnesses.

Mr. Somorin made a no case submission and urged the tribunal to conclude that the police did its best within its means to put down the Maitatsine disturbances in Kano.

Next was Alhaji Bashir M. Dalhatu, representing the National Party of Nigeria (NPN), who pointed out that his client deemed it necessary to be represented at the tribunal because of the unfortunate political circumstances prevailing in the country in general and Kano State in particular where ideological differences and outlook were viewed with extreme intolerance.

He was, however, happy to note that throughout the proceedings there was only one purely harmless reference to his client but urged the tribunal to use the evidence before it to find the Kano State Government guilty of gross negligence and dereliction of duty, which he said, contributed to the outbreak and sustenance of the disturbances because it failed to appreciate in time the grave consequences of their various

administrative inaction, lapses and indifference to the need of the people and the society they were bound under the law to protect.

Alhaji Ibrahim D. Mubi, representing the Kano State Government drew the attention of the tribunal in his submission to the fact that the present administration in the state inherited the Maitatsine problem and mentioned the various administrations which had come into office since Maitatsine problem began in 1982. He, therefore, contended that the Federal Government and its agencies could not in any way escape blame for the disturbances of last December.

Counsel for the Kano Municipal Local Government Council, Mr. K. B. Akaah in his submission described his client as the hardest hit by the disturbances. In pointing out that his client was in a helpless situation after reporting to the police, the counsel observed that it was the responsibility of the police in accordance with sections 194(1) and 194 2(b) of the constitution and section 4 of the Police Act to take effective measures against incidents such as the Maitatsine disturbances.

The counsel also noted that in spite of the detention of the late fanatic leader in 1973, it was not until January 16, this year, that his criminal record was retrieved from police archives in Lagos.

Counsel for the Nigerian Security Organisation (NSO), Mr. Solomon Anumotu, was represented yesterday by Mr. John Eyangbo. In his submission comprising 26 paragraphs of different subjects, the counsel highlighted the failure of the Kano State Commissioner for Special Duties, Alhaji Aminu Yusuf, to arrest Muhammadu Marwa Maitatsine when the latter came to his office on April 8, last year, only six days after he wrote a catalogue of Maitatsine's troublesome activities.

Counsel, therefore, submitted that Alhaji Aminu Yusuf was negligent in handling the Maitatsine affair, adding that had Maitatsine been arrested on April 8, last year, Nigeria could have been saved from the disturbances.

Counsel also blamed the "revengeful attitude" of the police who, he said, were not happy about the establishment of the NSO for escalating the disturbances information, adding that the NSO was only responsible for obtaining intelligence information on covert acts which may threaten national security.

He said Governor Rimi and the Secretary to the Kano State Government could be held for dereliction of duty with regard to their purported ignorance of the existence in the past of the state security council.

Counsel to the tribunal, Alhaji Abdullahi Ibrahim, revealed the various terms of reference of the tribunal and highlighted some of the questions arising from evidence available to the tribunal. He, however, submitted that Muhammadu Marwa by his conduct caused the breaking out of the disturbances but noted that his

activities could have been stopped if the police, the Nigerian Security Organisation (NSO), the whole tier of government in Kano State and to some extent the generality of the people in Kano City had taken appropriate action.

At the end of the submissions words of gratitude were exchanged between the tribunal and the various counsel while the press were praised for "terrific co-operation and very good reporting."

In his closing remarks, the chairman of the tribunal, Mr. Justice A. N. Anigbogu, apologised to all and sundry for driving them so hard and for so long during the proceedings which gathered momentum as evidence unfolded "the tragic commentary of a bizarre and fatal occurrence in the Maitatsine episode."

He thanked everyone for his co-operation and prayed for the soul of Mr. John Lashile, counsel for the Peoples Redemption Party who was killed while still engaged at the tribunal. The chairman also consoled the people of Kano for the deaths, damages and losses sustained by them as a result of Maitatsine's atrocities.

The tribunal's terms of reference included finding out whether any person or group of people in any way caused or contributed to the outbreak of the disturbances and also to ascertain whether there was any foreign participation or contribution to the disturbances.

Tribunal members paid visits to the scene of disturbances in Kano, Wudil, to meet ex-Emir of Kano, Kongblam at the Nigeria/Niger border and Sokoto to meet the Sultan, Alhaji Abulfakar III.

CALABAR PORT REPORTED UNDERUTILIZED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Feb 81 p 11

[Text] CALABAR Port Complex, built at a cost of 84 million Naira and commissioned in June 1979, is being under-utilised.

Speaking to the New Nigerian in Calabar, the Public Relations Officer of the Calabar Port Complex, Mr. S. A. Sanda, traced the under-utilisation to the bad 160 kilometres stretch of road linking Calabar with Ikom.

The road connects states on the eastern and north-eastern flanks of the country with Calabar.

The states which the port complex is meant to serve include Benue, Gongola, Borno, Plateau, Anambra and Imo.

Mr. Sanda said that contract for the construction of Calabar — Ikom modern highway had been awarded by the appropriate authorities and hoped that work would start soon on it.

But for the present condition of the road Calabar Port Complex could have been very much ideal for shipping transactions by those states in the eastern and north-eastern flanks of the country, he said.

He regretted that people from these states preferred the channels through Lagos, Warri and Port-Harcourt ports for their shipping business unmindful of the exorbitant cost associated with long distance and precarious traffic risks.

He disclosed that in order to make the port attractive to customers, shipping agents had introduced five per cent reduction on charges as incentive to users.

He contended that people could have been saving much money and time if they had been making use of the port complex with modern cargo handling equipment.

The Calabar Port Complex has a total capacity for taking six vessels at a time.

Apart from this it can conveniently handle ten ships at the midstream and one other at the old port.

Mr. Sanda said that the progress at the port has been gradual though its economic advantages are many including lower haulage rates, speedy turn-round of vessels and is congestion free.

BACKGROUND PROVIDED ON MANPOWER SITUATION, SKILLS SHORTAGE

London WEST AFRICA in English 16 Mar 81 pp 543, 544

[Text] TUCKED AWAY at the end of the Outline of Nigeria's Fourth Development Plan (1981-1985) is a sobering chapter on the Plan's "manpower implications". The message is simply that demand for skilled and semi-skilled manpower, especially in the technical sectors, will exceed supply well beyond the Plan period. The challenge will be that while the Plan intends to expand the number and quality of qualified indigenous manpower, an N82bn. programme has to be implemented, preferably by Nigerians.

Between 1981 and 1985 Nigeria's labour force is expected to increase from 32.24m. to 36.08m. The number of "gainfully" occupied people will rise from 30.90m. to 34.82m., which would represent a projected decline in unemployment rates from 4.2 per cent to 3.5 per cent. In other words, 3,920,000 job opportunities should be created by the Plan. Such figures exclude that murky area of the under-employed, as the Outline acknowledges, while the actual figure is an under-estimate, as unemployment is still considered to be only an urban phenomenon. Even though wage employment is expected to grow at a rate of five per cent annually during the Plan period, "this is definitely small in view of the high demand for wage jobs which is expected to be even higher in the future, consequent on the rapid expansion of our educational system and the usual preference of school leavers for wage employment." This, as it were, represents a characteristically excessive supply at the bottom end of the economic scale.

At the other end, the supply of qualified personnel poses a problem that is equally acute for the immediate prospect of implementing such a Plan, though the authorities are not without ideas for the long term.

Basing their estimates on the "Study of Nigeria's Manpower Requirements, 1977", the planners stress its conclusions that the manpower shortage, as reflected in staff vacancies for most of the high and intermediate level scientific and technical jobs, as between 40 per cent and 55 per cent. Less serious, but nevertheless a problem, was the 15 per cent to 30 per cent vacancy rate in administrative and other non-technical jobs.

Translated into projections of requirements for the Fourth Plan this would mean that the availability of people for all the following list of jobs will fall well below demand. The estimates take into account current stock and the need to meet wastage through retirement or death.

Category	1981-85 requirements
Architects	2,780
Accountants	5,200
Civil and Structural Engineers ..	9,350
Mechanical/Electrical Engineers ..	3,750
Land Surveyors	1,300
Quantity Surveyors	1,050
Medical doctors	9,470
Pharmacists	3,400
Dentists	410
Nurses and Midwives	56,930
Arch. Technicians	1,730
Civil Eng. Technicians	15,390
Statisticians	410
Admin. Officers	3,660
Executive Officers	5,400
Librarians	900

The Planners also took three sub-sectors: agriculture, construction and education which are bound to play a vital part in the Plan and assessed their requirements.

Elsewhere, the Plan Outline illustrates the dramatic shortage of agricultural specialists in Nigeria. By comparing the

ratio of extension worker to farmer, it was discovered that in India it is 1:200, in Kenya 1:250 and in Nigeria (1:2,500). It is planned that this ratio should be reduced to 1:800 by the end of the Plan period. However, the Plan envisages an expansion of dam construction and the irrigation of an additional 150,000 hectares. The need here will be for at least 300 of the professional category, namely irrigation engineers and mechanical engineers. A total of 1,500 technicians are required and there is an estimated need for 2,500 artisans and craftsmen.

In the construction sector, which for the purpose of the Plan consists of the need to construct a further 11,305 kilometres of road, 670 engineers, 2,080 technicians and 14,750 skilled and unskilled workers are needed.

Finally the need for staff in education will remain an issue. Universities alone, it is projected, will need 4,250 additional staff. Medicine and related disciplines require 1,350; engineering and technology 740, and other scientific disciplines another 940. All other subjects in the non-scientific sector will require 12,020 more staff.

Polytechnics are expected to expand their staff by 6,030 and primary schooling needs 128,000 additional teachers.

It would be foolhardy to expect that such figures can be met within the Plan period. However, somehow, the output or availability of skilled indigenous manpower will have to be increased if the aim of realisation of the Plan by Nigerians is to be achieved.

Already plans are well underway to expand the educational system, with at least eight new universities expected to be created by 1985. Seven of these will concentrate on technology. Student enrolment at universities is expected to increase by 16.4 per cent annually from 57,700 in 1979-1980 to about 105,000 in 1984-85. During the same period polytechnics should increase their enrolment from 32,000 to 80,000.

Training efforts outside the formal education system will also be stepped up through training programmes wherever there is a major project. For example, the Basic Health Service Programme will be supplemented by establishment of Schools of Health Technology.

It is also acknowledged that because of the "substantial gap" between the demand and supply of manpower in Nigeria it will be necessary to "continue to facilitate free inflow of qualified expatriate personnel, particularly in the scientific and technical occupations". A problem not raised in the brief document but which is bound to arise is the difference in capability between Federal Government and State governments to execute their projects. There is evidence already of the latter seeking ways of bringing in expatriate personnel to supplement their limited supply of skilled manpower.

The Federal Government, however, is keen to see that trained indigenous manpower is exposed as soon as possible to the tasks for which it is trained. It will also be necessary to induce more qualified Nigerians living abroad to come home. It was estimated that 4,000 such people returned in 1978, and the reservoir is still huge. Here again, there is the potential rivalry between Nigeria's private sector and the public service. The rescheduling of the Indigenisation Decree in a number of sectors means that foreign investment is bound to increase, therefore increasing the demand for talented Nigerians and offering handsome terms.

The various manpower development agencies are to be improved. The Industrial Training Fund, the Centre for Management Development and the Administrative Staff College of Nigeria will have their curricula expanded and intensified to meet the Plan's requirements.

THERMAL POWER STATION TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN LAGOS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] SOME 470 million Naira is to be spent for the construction of a thermal power station in Lagos Metropolis, this year.

The Minister of Mines and Power, Alhaji Mohammed Hassan, said this on Monday while defending the current estimate proposals for his ministry before the House of Representatives Committee on Mines and Power.

Alhaji Mohammed said the new thermal power station which would be sited at Ighin near Ikrodu, would help to increase electricity supply in Lagos.

The minister said other thermal power stations would be sited in Makurdi in Benue State and at Oji River in Anambra State.

He said his ministry had almost completed plans for the 'electrification of all local government headquarters in the country.'

Alhaji Mohammed said the country had been zoned into 10 for easy implementation of the rural electrification project.

He said contract for consultancy work in the project had already been awarded to six contractors at cost ranging between six and seven million Naira.

The minister said the contractors were expected to submit their reports by the end of June 'to enable us to start work on the project by

October.

Alhaji Mohammed said the deadline for completion of work on the project was the end of next year.

'Immediately after this, we shall start work on the electrification of other rural areas in the country,' he said.

He said the project was part of the Federal Government's policy to help supplement state governments' efforts to bring electricity to the masses'.

On the causes of incessant power failure in the country, the minister said this was due to bad planning.

Alhaji Mohammed said NEPA was not consulted before new buildings and industries were set up.

BRIEFS

MANUFACTURING COST PROHIBITIVE--High cost of operation in the industrial sector is largely responsible for high prices of made-in-Nigeria goods. This assertion was made by Dr. M. O. Omolayole, Chairman and Managing Director of Lever Brothers Nigeria Limited when he addressed members of the Nigerian Society of Engineers, in Lagos at the weekend. Dr. Omolayole was delivering a lecture on "Industrial Development in Nigeria in the 80's." He said the cost of setting up a business and that of documentation were very high. "For example a company wishing to incorporate with an equity of one million Naira is normally required to pay fees in excess of 10,000 Naira," Dr. Omolayole stressed. He also noted that the cost of land was prohibitive notwithstanding the fact that Nigeria occupies almost one million square kilometres. The cost of construction was also high, he said. He said because manufacturers had to import every bit of their machinery, the total cost of building and installing machinery in a factory was four times what it is in India. The biggest bugbear of all, Dr. Omolayole said, was the issue of inadequate infrastructural facilities which, according to him, was so serious that only the adventurous, the determined and dogged could venture into and remain in the manufacturing business in the country. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Mar 81 p 16]

MORE ON CEMENT SHORTAGE--The Benue Cement Company at Yandev is to commission a 9 million Naira power station next month to increase its daily production capacity. In a news conference in Makurdi last Thursday, the Commercial Controller of the company, Mr. S. E. Gusah, said his company expected to commission its second line of production as soon as work was completed on the station. According to him, the second line of production as soon as work was completed on the station. According to him, the second line of production would increase the daily output of the factory from 1,240-3,000 tonnes. Mr. Gusah, who was reacting to allegation of scarcity of his company's cement in the state by the Benue Cement Distributors Association, said part of the reason for the scarcity was incessant power cuts by NEPA. He said other reasons for the scarcity included the re-sale by distributors of the cement allocated to the customers from outside the state. The commercial controller disclosed that over 45 per cent of about 4,000 tonnes of cement delivered by his company in January and February, this year was allocated to the four urban centres in the state. Mr. Gusah said his company also made direct delivery to construction companies handling government projects in the state. He denied the allegation of the association and regretted that they considered it more expedient to make representation on their grievances to the state government before approaching his company. (NAN) [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Mar 81 p 11]

OIL PRODUCTION--A total of 62,678,881 barrels of crude oil were produced in the country in December last year, the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, (NNPC) announced in a bulletin released in Lagos on Monday. The NNPC monthly crude oil statistics showed that of this figure, 54,349,646 barrels of crude oil were exported during the same period. According to the statistics, the figures represent a daily average production of 2,021,899.39 barrels and an export of 1,753,214.3 barrels a day. The statistics also showed that the three refineries in the country received a total of 5,724,343 barrels of crude oil for domestic market while 2,817,708 barrels of the oil was sent to off-shore refineries for processing. For the high quality grade of crude oil, the posted price was 21.9 Naira per barrels while the medium grade attracted 21.1 Naira, the statistics added. It also showed that the corresponding official selling price were 19.8 Naira per barrel for high quality grade and 19.1 Naira per barrel for medium grade. According to the statistics, all the prices were constant throughout the period. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Mar 81 p 13]

OIL SALES FIGURES--The crude oil production in the country for the month of December, 1980 was 62,678,881 barrels. The total crude oil exported during the month was 54,349,646 barrels. These figures represent a daily average production of 2,021,899.39 barrels and export of 1,753,214.3 barrels respectively. The three refineries in the country were supplied with 5,724,343 barrels of crude oil for domestic market, while 2,817,708 barrels of crude oil was processed by off-shore refineries. The posted prices for the Nigerian crude were N21.9 per barrel for the high quality grade of crude and N21.1 per barrel for the medium grade of crude, while the corresponding official selling prices were N19.8 per barrel and N19.1 per barrel respectively. These prices were constant throughout the month. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 18 Mar 81 p 8]

MORE POLICE SOON--The federal government plans to increase the strength of the Nigerian Police Force from the present 80,000 to 200,000 by the end of the current plan period. The plan is designed to enable the police force to cope with increasing crime wave in the country. These facts were made known at Aguata by the new acting commissioner of police for Anambra State, Mr Bishop Eyitene during his familiarization tour of the area. [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 18 Mar 81 p 16]

CSO: 4420

SMALL QUANTITY OF PEANUTS MARKETING AFTER HARVEST

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 14-15 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Sidy Gaye: "Marketing Campaign--Peanuts: Only 170,000 Tons Sold"]

[Text] A few days after the end of the rains, last October, the General Directorate for Agricultural Production (DGPA) predicted that, on the basis of estimates of the ripe crop, the national production of peanut oil mills in the 1980-81 season would amount to a minimum of 400,000 tons.

At the beginning of February, 8 weeks after the official opening of the marketing campaign, SONAR and the oil organizations SONACO and SEIB--which took charge of collecting activities this year after the dissolution of ONCAD [National Office of Cooperation and Assistance for Development]--were unable to collect more than 170,000 tons.

The marketing campaign generally ends sometime in April; but, judging by the harvest to date from the seven productive regions, one can hardly hope to exceed 200,000 tons between now and the end of the campaign.

Even if this maximum figure of 200,000 tons were reached it would not all necessarily be reserved for the oil mills. Since the Ministry of Rural Development assigns a high priority to the restoration of a substantial national supply of seeding stock, a portion of the crop equivalent to the current deficit should be reserved to overcome that shortage.

It will be recalled that, last October, the production of seeding stock fields was forecast at 61,000 tons, half of what we need to supply all growers during the next rainy season. However, until now, SONAR has been able to collect only a little over 35,000 tons.

Of the total amount collected, about 90,000 to 95,000 tons will have to be set apart to replenish the seed supply. This being the case, oil factories would have only from 100,000 to 110,000 tons to grind during the current year. This represents no more than 10 to 12 percent of their capacity--which amounts to 85,000 tons--and is less than 2 months' production at peak capacity. This would be less than last year, since these same oil factories had started up with a stock amounting to 25 percent of their grinding capacity--a level maintained throughout the year to avoid social repercussions among the personnel.

The last agricultural campaign of the Fifth Plan will thus be characterized by a low rate of marketing aggravated by necessary allocations to the inadequate supplies of seed stock. However, the phenomenon which most worries rural development technicians remains, without doubt, the considerable gap that exists between production estimates and the quantities actually marketed. This gap--amounting to about 50 percent (since, out of the estimated 400,000 tons of peanut mill oil, it is probable that no more than 200,000 will be marketed)--raises many questions which will need to be answered in the coming months.

While it is evident that, because of subsistence farming, one cannot expect the entire peanut crop to be marketed, this cannot alone account for the magnitude of the phenomenon. There has always been subsistence farming, but the gap between the estimated production and the amount marketed has never exceeded 20 percent.

In the opinion of some technicians, one should not overlook other factors which have gained in importance. The gap has widened due to various circumstances not subject to precise quantitative description: Seeding stock is withheld for personal use; bags of shelled nuts are peddled free-lance along the highways; stocks are bought up and stored to be put on the local market later.

However, the most plausible explanation of this large gap is to be found in the existence of a clandestine or parallel collection operating like the trade which was abolished for known reasons.*

According to one highly placed technician in the peanut marketing circuit, several private citizens who are known as big producers but are in reality only collectors bought considerable quantities of peanut seeds this year, thus decreasing proportionately the volume collected by SONAR and the oil factories. If we don't watch out, this parallel trade challenging the monopoly granted to the three approved collectors threatens to sap in its foundations the whole system of Senegalese rural control. This is particularly serious because the clandestine nature of this trade makes it impossible to determine its final destination with any accuracy.

While it is possible that a part of this quantity is resold within the country, there is no evidence that much of it does not find its way outside our borders. Herein lies the major question: Should we accept offers which, on the basis of their size, cannot be expected to come from a single party, or should we decline them? Accepting them amounts to promoting clandestine trade, with all that it implies. Refusing them leads to the risk of losing to the benefit of neighboring countries. Some effective interference to promote the general interest is urgently needed.

* In the days of the trade which has been abolished, the buyer could fix prices unilaterally to the detriment of the peasants, who had no alternative but to comply.

WSLF SEEN AS AIMING TOWARD DISENGAGEMENT FROM SOMALI AUTHORITY

London 8 DAYS in English 7 Mar 8] + p 22-23

[Article by Miranda McCormick]

[Excerpts] THE THIRD congress of the Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF), held at Lafolle near Mogadishu from 23 January to 1 February, could well herald striking changes in the front's organisation and strategy — changes with a profound impact on the long-term balance of forces in the Horn of Africa. The congress's length was an indication of the importance to the 500 delegates of the issues discussed.

One of the most dramatic results was the complete routing of the front's former leadership, which had been closely associated with the Somali government. In elections to the central committee — which the congress had expanded from 24 to 50 members — the only successful candidates from the old guard were those elements which had been identified as rebels against the leadership's political line.

Former secretary-general Abdilahi Hassan Mahmoud was not even nominated for re-election, while the candidate who was closely identified with his policies won only eight votes out of 500. Mohammed Diriye Urdoh — three times imprisoned by the Somali authorities with, it is alleged, the connivance of the former WSLF leadership — was elected secretary-general by a 472-vote landslide.

There was a growing feeling among sections of the WSLF army and Western Somali nationalists, particularly in the Youth League (which has been rapidly expanding among Somalia's burgeoning refugee population), that the old WSLF leadership had handed over direction of the front to the Somali government. One Youth League pre-conference document stressed that the meeting should be 'free from all interference' — a reference to Somali

government influence. The results of the conference, particularly the election of a man with Urdoh's track record, indicate that an overwhelming majority of the front is now determined to pursue an independent course.

The claims of the Somali state to the Somali-inhabited territories in Ethiopia have further confused the complicated matrix of conflict in the Horn. While Somalia has tended to see — if not at times actually presented — the conflict in terms of a boundary dispute with its neighbour, many Western Somalis have come to resent this interpretation.

They view it as a struggle for national self-determination, in which Ethiopia's ethnic Somalis should decide their own fate independent of the dictates of both the Ethiopian and Somali states. Nevertheless, it has not always been easy to draw a clear line between the two interpretations, and many Western Somalis hold prominent positions in the Somali military and state machinery.

Despite Ethiopian assertions to the contrary, both the front and the Somali government claim that no Somali regulars have been involved in Somali-inhabited Ethiopia since early last year, partly because the WSLF had insisted it should be left, literally, to fight its own battles.

Subservience to the Somalis was not the only error attributed to the former WSLF leadership. It has been described as clannish and divorced from the people it professed to lead, basing its support on spontaneous anti-Amharic sentiment amongst the predominantly nomadic Western Somali

population rather than any consensus and analytical approach to the situation. This was reflected in the absence of a political programme for the front and the lack of political cadres — two things the congress resolved to provide.

These changes, once made, would in effect be a total overhaul of the front's organisation and policies. The stress on political education and organisation, on historical research and publicity, and the intended welfare programmes, would bring the front into line with the Horn's other main liberation fronts — the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front (EPLF), the Tigray Peoples Liberation Front (TPLF) and the Oromo Peoples Liberation Front (OLF).

Significantly, the conference also called for 'work for the strengthening of relations with other liberation fronts in general and those in the Horn in particular.' With the trend towards inter-front cooperation, the EPLF has provided military training and facilities such as the use of its 'Voice of the Masses' radio station — to both the TPLF and the OLF. The EPLF and the TPLF have coordinated attacks on Ethiopian government forces on many occasions. The WSLF has tended to be the weak link in this chain of cooperation, with openly hostile relations with the OLF, its closest neighbour. Indeed, on one occasion last year the WSLF allegedly killed OLF fighters passing through the Ogaden into Somalia.

Since then the OLF's passage through WSLF territory into Somalia has effectively been blocked. After the Somalis officially recognised them in February 1980, the OLF hoped to supply their fighters and the civilians under their control through Somalia. So perhaps it was not sheer coincidence that the OLF topped a pre-conference WSLF Youth League list of Horn liberation movements with which the front was urged to strengthen ties.

The OLF has gained considerable influence among the 15m Oromo people who make up Ethiopia's single largest nationality. Armed clashes between the front and Ethiopian government forces have increased over the past year, and the front even claims to control some areas

south of the Chercher mountains. However, the OLF claims that its difficult relationship has so far acted as a brake on its further consolidation.

The prospect of the OLF's consolidation and of active cooperation with the WSLF in the east must send a chill down the Ethiopian regime's spine. It has already proved itself incapable of crushing the guerrilla armies of the EPLF and the TPLF to the north, despite the massive Soviet military involvement.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Changes in 12-Point Plan

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Mar 81 p 7

[Text] Important changes are believed to have been made to the Prime Minister's 12-point plan on the eve of the election.

Intended to serve as the National Party's key policy guideline in the election, the changes are said to reflect the Government's shift away from traditional separate development ideology towards a more pragmatic approach.

The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, could not be reached for comment but it is believed the changes have been made in consultation with the top policy-making bodies of the party. It is not clear whether, apart from the Cabinet, this also includes the Nationalist Federal Council.

The changed plan is believed to embody the new "regional development co-operation" concept announced by Mr Botha last year during the congress season.

This has required a change of terms like "independent states" to "independence of nations".

On the question of removing discrimination, new emphasis is put on the need for the various population groups to co-operate as equals and to consult about matters of mutual concern.

Revised by J. M. Marshall 214
Cape Town, Graham, Pretoria

NRP Manifesto

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] DURBAN — The New Republic Party is to contest the election on the basis of its confederal federal platform and under the motif of the heart to symbolise the deep feeling this party has for South Africa.

The manifesto was released in the major centres yesterday with the NRP

leader Mr Vause Raw, giving an explanation at a meeting in Johannesburg.

The NRP, Mr Raw said, was offering a policy that was not "based on a mere compromise between apartheid and integration, but a whole new approach based on the lessons of Africa to accommodate South Africa's pluralism".

The manifesto also had as its message that "government is about people and their problems, not just constitutions and race politics".

"Under the New Republic Party this would be an election of the White Parliament and therefore, we make no apology for highlighting the problems of White voters - as Black leaders do for their voters."

Mr Raw said the general election was unreal, as neither the National Party nor the Progressive Federal Party was "fighting on policy."

"The NP hides behind 12 vague generalisations and the PFP goes into panic-stricken evasive action immediately anyone puts its universal adult suffrage into simple English of one-man-one-vote at every level of government."

The manifesto states that the NRP has a new vision for a "new Republic" which, by means of a federal, confederal policy, would ensure harmony, happiness, strength and security.

A confederation would be formed between the "new Republic of South Africa", the homelands and other South African States.

A federation of the four groups (Whites, Coloureds, Asians and certain non-

homeland Blacks) would be formed in the common area of the "new Republic."

This would eliminate domination, as in the confederation no State could be forced to do anything against its will, and in the federation each group would elect its own parliament.

The success of NRP policy would also be ensured by "local option" in which the people decided on the character of their own areas.

In the new Republic there will be no herding of people, whether into apartheid boxes or into compulsory integration."

The policy would result in "a South Africa in which every South African will have a stake worth fighting for, and real security."

Report by C Cameron, 85 Field St, Durban

Treurnicht on Homelands

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Mar 81 p 7

[Text] GLENCOE. — The Government's plan for Blacks to have their own independent states with their own political structure was the only answer to the present communist onslaught against the Republic, Dr Andries Treurnicht, the Minister of State Administration and Statistics said in Glencoe at the weekend.

Addressing a meeting of about 130 people in support of the National Party's Klip River candidate, Mr Val Volker, Dr Treurnicht said the National Party had no plans to sell out the Whites.

With Blacks living contentedly in their own independent homelands they would be prepared to stand with the Whites against the communist onslaught.

There were Whites who said talk of total onslaught was simply a National Party gimmick to frighten the voters but anyone who had taken note of events in Africa in the

last four years, or even the last year, would know that this was not so.

"Look at Zambia, Zimbabwe and Angola, Dr Treurnicht said. "At this moment there were Russian warships in Maputo harbour and Russia was after South Africa's mineral resources," he said.

Dr Treurnicht called on the public to ignore the rumour-mongering of the HNP.

He said they claimed the NP was giving the country to the Blacks, that it was feeding terrorists in Mozambique and that there were at present 30 000 South African Railway trucks in Mozambique.

Dr Treurnicht said the trucks were being used to export maize to Zambia, which was paid for in cash, and that the trucks were hired out at R30 more per truck than was the case in South Africa. — Sapa.

Report by O C Taylor, 37 Trust Buildings, Durban.

'THE VOICE' Comment

Johannesburg THE VOICE OF THE VOICELESS in English 11-17 Mar 81 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] FROM RANDFONTEIN in the West Rand, comes the news that the Minister of Public Works, Statistics and Tourism, Dr A P Treurnicht, in his election campaign told Nationalist Party

supporters that he was even more conservative than the former Minister of Plural Relations and also Minister of Information, Dr Connie Mulder.

Dr Treurnicht is reported to have

been at pains trying to convince his audience that he could succeed where Dr Mulder had failed. What is amusing though, is that Dr Mulder was at the same time telling his supporters that he saw himself by far as more conservative than Dr Treurnicht.

He told his audience that the leader of the Party to which Dr Treurnicht belonged, Mr P W Botha, was on his way to selling South Africa to Blacks, and probably to the communists because of the liberal path the ruling Nationalist Party had now taken.

How odd that the election campaign should once more be based on the ques-

tion of which Party could outdo the other when it came to preserving White supremacy and privilege. One would have expected the rival political parties to campaign at least on issues based on how best true democracy could be introduced in South Africa; and how soon the Black man would be allowed to vote.

What a pity that our White compatriots are still living in the onsewa era and that of "die swart gevaar" instead of waking up to the realities of the situation in Southern Africa. That is the tragedy of South African politics.

Support for Right-Wing Women

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Mar 81 p 7

[Text] THE ranks of the Right-wing women's organisation — the Kappie Kommando — are increasing daily, with women of all backgrounds coming forward to express their rejection of the P W Botha Government, according to a spokeswoman.

Mrs Marie van Zyl, leader of the Kappie Kommando — which is planning to express its displeasure at National Party meetings by attending en masse with members dressed in traditional voortrekker dress — said many English-speaking women were now joining as well.

She said the interest shown reflected a strong swing away from the Government in its present form, and

revulsion for the "strong-arm" tactics of the Botha regime.

"We have declared war on Mr Botha and his Government. And this decision has been reinforced by the Gestapo-like reactions of his supporters at last week's Nat meeting in Rustenburg," she said.

The women of South Africa were no longer prepared to "swallow the Botha pill", she said.

Mr Botha, she claimed, was aiming at getting violence at political meetings so that he could "call in his army".

Mrs Van Zyl intends to vote for the Progressive Federal Party to show her disapproval of the Govern-

ment. While she regarded this as a personal decision, she hoped that other members of the movement would follow suit.

She questioned the "mandate" Mr Botha said he was seeking in the election.

It was not so much a mandate for constitutional reform as "a mandate to flatten the conservative Afrikaner for all time", she said.

Report by Keith Abemethy, 181 Mitchell Street, Pretoria West

Food Boycott Proposal

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Mar 81 p 7

[Text] South Africa would not hurt black Africa — fully with a boycott on food supplies — because those countries would find maize supplies elsewhere. The Minister of Agriculture, Mr du Plessis, told an election meeting last night.

Addressing a heckler-free audience of 100 at Buifelspoort, Mr du Plessis also warned that withholding maize supplies to South Africa's enemies — an election issue which has been fanned by the H&P — would be "economically detrimental" to the country and to farmers.

He said that such exports created long-term benefits for South Africa by placing it in a competitive position by making Africa dependent on South Africa through economic co-operation.

Report by Chris van Gese, 216 Vermoulen Street, Pretoria

(SO) 4420

VERKRAMPTE-VERLICHTE BALANCE IN TRANSVAAL NP DISCUSSED

Johannesburg, RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Mar 81 p 9

[Article by Helen Zille]

[Text]

Political Correspondent HELEN ZILLE looks at the the National Party's Transvaal candidates for the general election and finds that the balance of power within the province has not been significantly altered: verligtes will not be in a stronger position to initiate meaningful reforms after the election

THE National Party in the Transvaal has announced all its candidates for the general election.

These nominations are almost as significant as the general election itself — because they give an indication of what the balance of power between the verligtes and verkrampies inside the National Party is likely to be in the new Parliament.

In the past the supporters of the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, have claimed that the strong verkrampie base in the Transvaal, under the leadership of Dr Andries Treurnicht, has been a stumbling block to attempts at reform by the verligtes in Government.

And in the run-up to nomination contests, there was bitter infighting in many constituencies between the Right and Leftwings of the party in an attempt to shift the balance of power in the Transvaal.

The province has 76 seats — almost half of the total of 165 seats in Parliament.

Yesterday the results of all the National Party's nomination contests in the Transvaal were released, making it possible to assess what the Transvaal's National Party caucus is likely to look like after the election.

The National Party could capture around 66 of the 76 Transvaal seats — depending on the inroads made by the Herstigte Nasionale Party on the Right and the Progressive Federal Party on the left.

This would once again give the Transvaal caucus of the National Party a tremendously strong power base in the party's Parliamentary caucus (which in the last Parliament, numbered 135 members).

It is therefore important to assess how the Transvaal caucus would use this influence. Will it continue to act as a major block to any attempts at reform or will there be a significant shift in attitude?

Judging from the nomination results so far, it is possible to say that the balance of power within the Transvaal structure of the National Party will not be significantly altered.

There is therefore little chance that the reformists will be in a better position to push ahead with significant changes after the election — unless they are prepared to risk a major confrontation with a powerful bloc of verkrampies in the caucus.

Both verligtes and verkrampies have lost and gained in nomination struggles —

and in many cases there are different interpretations of the ideological commitment of certain candidates.

It is therefore unwise to attempt a definitive arithmetical breakdown of verligtes and verkrampies in the caucus — but the candidates can nevertheless be placed in broad ideological categories, in line with the opinion of fellow Nationalists and informed political observers.

The assessment that follows is based on candidates who are certain to win their seats or have a chance of winning.

Four Transvaal seats were scrapped in the recent delimitation (three Nationalist seats and one Progressive Federal Party stronghold) and four new ones were created (all of which are likely to go to the National Party).

In the scrapping of the National Party seats of Marico, Von Brandis and Prinsloo, three verkrampies lost their constituencies. They were Mr L M Theunissen, Mr Badenhorst Durrant and Mr Eden le Roux.

The new seats, likely to be held by the Nationalists are Roodeplaat, Modderfontein, Heiderkruin and North Rand. The verligte Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, is certain to take Mod-

derfontein, while Heiderkruin is likely to go to the verligte academic, Professor Stoffel van der Merwe.

The verkrampies will continue to hold North Rand, where Mr Hans Schoeman is the Nationalist candidate.

Mr Koos Lloyd, the party's Roodeplaat candidate, is widely considered a middle-of-the-roader who would not oppose the Prime Minister. So it is safe to conclude that the verligtes received a boost through candidates nominated in newly-created constituencies.

There were also several constituencies where the former MPs did not stand for re-election or lost a nomination battle to a challenger.

These seats are: Neispruit, Turffontein, Vanderbijlpark, Koedoespoort, Witbank, Springs, Carletonville, Losberg, Stilfontein, Hercules Potgietersrus and Schweizer-Reneke.

Some of the new candidates in these constituencies are likely to be among the most conservative MPs in Parliament after the election.

They are: Mr F A H van Staden in Koedoespoort, who is a far-Right verkrampie, and Mr A F Fouche of Witbank.

Other candidates who are

widely described as "verkramp" are Mr Andre Fourie in Turfontein, Mr W J Landman in Careltonville, Da Sampie Golden in Potgietersrus, Mr W Lemmer in Schweizer, Henke and Mr P L Mare in Nelspruit, who has also been described as a fence-sitter.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen in Van derbijlpark is an acknowledged verligte, while there are different opinions regarding Mr Awie Wright in Louburg, Mr James Cunningham in Stilfontein and Mr Gerrie van der Merwe in Springs. While some Nationalists define them as verkramp, others are equally adamant that they will boost the verligtes.

However, one can doubt that the verligtes did not make significant inroads in vacant constituencies, the majority of which have been captured by conservatives. But most of the vacant constituencies were held by verkrampes in the last election.

Of the remaining seats the National Party is likely to win a significant majority and conservatively. Rightwingers include Mr C Lys (Barbeton), Mr Daar Van der Merwe (Rissik), Mr Tom Langley (Waterkloof), Dr Andries Treurnicht (Waterberg), Mr Willie van der Merwe (Meyerton), Mr Karel

Swanepoel (Gezina), Mr Jan Van Zijl (Sunnyside), Mr Roy Geldenhuys (Randfontein).

Other verkrampes are Mr C J Ligthelm (Alberton), Mr Grevling Wentzel (Bethal), Mr Sakkie Blanche (Boksburg), Mr F le Roux (Brakpan), Mr J G Van Zyl (Brentwood), Mr H Tempel (Ermelo), Mr S van Eeden (Germiston), Mrs Bessie Scholtz (Germiston District), Mr Koot van der Merwe (Jeppe), Mr A Venter (Klerksdorp), Mr S P Barnard (Langlaagte), Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg (Lichtenburg), Mr A C van Wyk (Maraburg), Mr N W Ligthelm (Middelburg), Mr J Visagie (Nigel), Dr W J Smyman (Pietrusburg), Mr Z P Le Roux (Pretoria West) and Mr Sportie van Rensburg (Rosettenville).

Middle-of-the-road candidates tending to conservatism are said to be Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Vereeniging, Mr Louis Le Grange, Minister of Police (Potchefstroom), Mr A Vlok (Vereeniging), Mr Danie Steyn (Wonderboom), Mr Albert Schrage (Pretoria East), Mr Chris Ballot (Overvaal) and Mr Willa Hefer (Saundersburg).

In contrast there are a small number of acknowl-

edged verligtes among the candidates. These are Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs (Westdene), Dr Piet Koorhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development (Primrose), Mr Fanie Botha, Minister of Manpower (Soutpansberg), Mr P T C du Plessis, Minister of Agriculture (Lydenburg), Mr Wynand Malan (Randburg), Mr Sam De Beer (Geduld), Mr Barend Du Plessis (Florida), Mr Leon Wessels (Krugersdorp), Mr Louis Nel (Pretoria Central).

Some people place Mr Hendrik Schoeman, Minister of Transport, in this category although others have insisted he occupies a "centre" position in the party.

Middle-of-the-roads tending to verligtheid are said to be Mr Gerrie Du Plessis (Kempton Park), Mr Willie Cuyler (Roodepoort), Dr M Veldman (Rustenburg), Mr Roelf Meyer (Johannesburg West), Mr Lukas van Vuuren (Hercules), Mr C R E Rencken (Benoni), Dr J P Grobler (Brits) and Mr Peter Praizes, the candidate in the Bezuidenhout constituency.

From the point of view of the outside observer it would seem like the simplest thing in the world to ask a Nationalist candidate whether he

was verlig or verkramp. In reality, only a few on the Left and far-Right would answer that question.

Most MPs play a delicate balancing game, resisting being labelled as verlig because of problems they could pick up from their voters in most Transvaal constituencies. Equally, many resist the verkramp label for fear of being branded as opponents of the Prime Minister and jeopardising their chances of promotion in the party.

The truth is that few can be placed in water-tight categories, and many sit on the fence until a particular issue arises.

The main question that separates verligtes and verkrampes is so-called "petty apartheid". Almost all Nationalists agree with the political goals of apartheid, but they disagree sharply on matters like social and economic segregation.

It is for this reason that the Craven Week controversy has become such an important election issue. Verligtes believe the inclusion of coloured schoolboys in a rugby competition will not threaten white survival, while verkrampes believe that such concessions represent the thin-edge-of-the-wedge.

KOORNHOF REAFFIRMS THAT NP CONGRESSES TO BE CONSULTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Helen Zille]

[Text]

DR PIET Koornhof, chairman of the National Party's information committee, stressed yesterday that the Prime Minister would "consult" the National Party's provincial congresses before going ahead with any "dramatic" constitutional innovation.

He was reacting to a report in a Sunday newspaper that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was "grimly" determined to call a national referendum if the Transvaal National Party congress stood in the way of proposals to draw the coloured and Indian groups into a unitary parliamentary system with whites.

Dr Koornhof said Mr Botha had dealt with the matter in Parliament and had promised to consult the party's congresses if any "dramatic" proposals for constitutional change emanated from the President's Council.

If the Transvaal congress alone stood in the way of constitutional change, there were several ways round the impasse, he said.

One possibility Mr Botha had mentioned was the holding of a national congress which would bring together the four provincial congresses to vote on the matter.

Dr Koornhof declined to name the other possibilities. But he said the claim that Mr Botha had a "secret plan to outwit the Right" was "devoid of all truth".

The possibility that Mr Botha could call a referendum on proposals from the President's Council has raised havoc in the NP Rightwing, because verkramptes believe Mr Botha intends using this method to go ahead with constitutional reform over their heads.

The issue has become such a strong feature of the election campaign that Cabinet Ministers have repeatedly stressed that the congresses will be consulted.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs and the Prime Minister's righthand man, also stressed yesterday that Mr Botha was bound to take any proposal that represented a "major deviation" from the party's principles and policies to the congresses.

He said it was "sheer speculation" to suggest that the Transvaal congress would block any change — this had never happened since the Nationalists came to power.

Mr Heunis also mentioned the possibility of a joint congress bringing together all the provincial congresses, but said the matter was "hypothetical".

(Report by H Zille, 147 Main Street, Johannesburg)

TRANSKEI OPPOSITION LEADER REVIEWS PROBLEMS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Mar 81 p 10

[Text] UMTATA — Transkei had witnessed the most devastating evidence of the persecution of people who associated themselves with opposition groups in the country, the leader of the Opposition, Mr Caledon Mda, said in Umtata.

Speaking in the National Assembly on his no-confidence motion, Mr Mda cited examples of chiefs who were removed from the Transkei Parliament because they dared to identify with the opposition. He said a year ago the entire Youth League Executive committee of the Democratic Progressive Party had been detained.

He scoffed at claims by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, that he sincerely was appreciative of the existence of an opposition in Transkei.

"Viewed against the background of the situation in the country at present the Prime Minister's words, that he was concerned about the dwindling opposition groups in Transkei, have a hollow ring about them.

"It is specific that opposition is very much discouraged in Transkei and despotism is more alluded to in this aspect."

He said he was speaking from experience as he himself had had no opportunity to taste the tendency to harass opposition members when he was detained last year.

Mr Mda warned the government of a growing force of an educated disgruntled community who were unemployed.

He said ways and means should be devised to exploit Transkei's abundance of labour, which was its main asset.

It was absolutely useless — and even dangerous — to keep on boasting about the country's abundance of labour when these people were roaming around without any hope of employment.

He also said the Transkei Government could not be trusted to handle its finances properly.

South Africa had made it clear it would not provide any more funds without monitoring any proposed projects.

"This is an obvious and undoubted testimony that our government is unable to handle finances. We have examples of monies that have gone down the drain such as those spent on the Umngazana harbour project and other feasibility studies," Mr Mda said. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

MAPUTO RAID DOCUMENTS INCLUDE PLAN FOR SASOLBURG ATTACK

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (in English) 15 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Neil Aspin]

[Text] DETAILS of ANC planning for the attacks last June on the Natref refinery at Sasolburg have been found on copies of a large-scale map captured by South African forces during the Matola raid into Mozambique on January 30.

Arrows marked on the map show the line of attack on both installations, and a dotted line marked "retreat" shows the routes taken by both attacking units to a joint "pick-up point".

The map is among several documents captured from ANC headquarters in Mozambique and supplied to the Sunday Times by South African Military Intelligence.

The information supports claims that the ANC and its deputy military commander,

Mr Joe Slovo, maintain ties with the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Cuban intelligence. The President of the ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo, met Cuba's Fidel Castro in 1978.

Elaborating on these ties, Maj-Gen Johann Coetzee, head of the Security Branch, said in an interview that it had been established that Eumelio Rodriguez, 77, a top Cuban agent of Cuban intelligence DGI, had been acting as the contact between the ANC and the PLO.

DGI, Intelligence, and DSE. Security operations are both now controlled by the Cuban Ministry of the Interior. The Africa Desk officer is Guillermo Garcia. Gen Coetzee said.

The biggest Cuban intelligence operation in Africa is run from Freetown, Sierra Leone. The operation there fell under the ambassador who until recently was Alfonso Perdomo,

49, who is also a DGI officer. There is a large amount of intelligence traffic between Freetown and Maputo, Salisbury and Luanda," he said.

The Cuban agents have been sent to Mozambique as surrogates for the Soviets to monitor the Mozambique intelligence network, SNASP (National Service of Public Security) with headquarters in a building known as "Twin Towers" in Maputo.

Codename

Apart from Rodriguez, South African intelligence has also identified two other top Cuban DGI agents operating in Africa and who have made regular visits to Maputo.

One is Sergio Nunez, 40 — he uses the codename "Aldo" — who was last seen in Maputo in October last year. In intelligence circles he is considered a "whizzkid" in gathering technical intelligence.

The second is Oscar Blackstock, 35, who is now in Maputo after working for the DGI headquarters in Freetown.

His present responsibilities are to co-ordinate the activities of the SNASP head in Salisbury, Antonio da Rocha.

Gen Coetzee said that apart from spying on South Africa, Da Rocha's main operation in Zimbabwe was to mount a covert operation to support a socialist revolution, which the Cubans (with Soviet backing)

hope will topple Mr Mugabe's government and bring Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU party to power.

The third Cuban agent, Eumelio Rodriguez — the contact between the ANC and the PLO — is said to have been involved with Castro's Cuban forces since the age of 15.

The captured documents given to the Sunday Times are:

- Two copies of the map.
- Two pamphlets, one in Portuguese and one in English, published in connection with a 1978 conference in Lisbon in support of the PLO. An article mentions in passing that the ANC helped in planning the conference, and that members of the planning secretariat met the leader of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma.

A photograph taken at the conference, of PLO leader, Yassir Arafat, on a platform with a Portuguese member of the same planning secretariat.

'COPROSPERITY ZONE' PROPOSED FOR CISCHEI BORDER

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Mar 81 p 9

[Text] EAST LONDON — A strong plea was made to the Van der Walt Commission in East London yesterday not to incorporate Berlin into the Ciskei, and to propose the development of the whole "Border corridor" as a "co-prosperity zone."

The plea was made by the Mayor of East London, Mr Donald Card, and his deputy, Mr Errol Spring, who envisaged this system of economic sharing of the Border with Ciskei and Transkei.

Mr Card told the commission that incorporation of more land into Ciskei was not the answer to the problems of the region.

The biggest problem in the region was unemployment, which led to unrest.

The region needed industrial development, which would not take place as long as there was uncertainty.

The incorporation of Berlin will only increase the uncertainty, he said.

If the Border corridor is narrowed further with a possible sharing of the harbour and airport, what will remain of our area?

How can there be certainty of the future? Will we still be viable?

"Should the Government decide on incorporation, we must believe that it sees this area as expendable because of a policy."

FRAGMENTATION

Mr Card said that a co-prosperity scheme would, on the other hand, solve the problems of economic fragmentation of the area.

If Berlin had already been promised to Ciskei the co-prosperity plan had gone by the wayside.

"If all parties in this area want co-prosperity, how can the Government say incorporation is in the interests of the region and the country?"

"We need co-prosperity zones, not the loss of further land. Then, with our neighbours in Ciskei and Transkei, we can work out ways of living together in a great country."

NATIONAL CURRENCY UNIT: ROTAL RESERVES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Mar 81 p 10

[Article by Robert F. Miller]

[Text] SOUTH Africa's net foreign liabilities (excluding equity investment) fell by about R3 736-million from the beginning of 1977 to the end of 1980.

This has been disclosed by Dr Chris Stals, the senior Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank.

He said: "Indeed, at this juncture the total of South Africa's net foreign liabilities in this context amounts to only about R3 000-million, or less than 15% of the combined value of last year's exports of merchandise and the value of gold production."

Net liabilities in this case are foreign liabilities minus foreign assets.

Equity investment is not included for two reasons.

"The value is subject to market fluctuations which can vary markedly from time to time."

"Also, such investment is negotiable only through the financial asset mechanism."

This means that new investment or disinvestment in this area generally has no effect on the net gold and foreign exchange reserves.

Dr Stals said: "Foreign investment has always played an important role in the economic development of South Africa."

At the end of 1979 the total value of all foreign investment in South Africa was estimated at almost R23 000-million of which about 50% represented investment in equity and the

other half represented various short- and long-term commitments to the rest of the world.

"The big surpluses registered on the current account of the balance of payments during the past few years enabled South Africa to make substantial repayments on outstanding foreign debt."

The cumulative surplus on the current account of the balance of payments during the four years 1977 to 1980 amounted to more than R7 500-million.

On the calculation given by Dr Stals, it seems that the value of foreign-owned equity investment in South Africa at the end of 1979 was around R11 500-million.

What proportion of that would be in companies listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange is not clear.

Some of the largest foreign investments in South Africa are in unquoted companies, such as General Motors, Ford, Philips, Siemens, Phelps Dodge, the oil companies and others.

To put the sum in perspective, however, the total value of the market capitalisation at the end of 1980 for gold shares was more than R22 000-million, for financials R23 000-million, and for industrial companies R20 000-million.

Of course, stock exchange prices rose strongly in 1980.

The Rand Daily Mail 100 index of industrial shares moved up from 436.3 to 500.1 and the RDM the gold index from 540.3 to 785.1.

This would have added hundreds of millions of rands to the value of the foreign equity stake.

Leaving the equity portion aside, however, for the reasons above the size of South Africa's net foreign liabilities is remarkably small.

Indeed, it is unhappily small for there can be no doubt that but for political reasons the degree of foreign involvement in the South African economy would be enormously higher.

SOWETO BLACK BUSINESSMEN OPPOSE RATE INCREASES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Mar 81 p 11

[Article by Lawrence Mayekiso]

[Text] THE Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry, a body representing businessmen in the townships, has won a drawn-out fight against the West Rand Administration Board's increasing the rents of trading sites in the townships.

A meeting of the Black businessmen was told yesterday the West Rand Administration Board had withdrawn the rent increases, which came into effect on January 1, after the businessmen had engaged a lawyer to act on their behalf and threatened to take the board to court over the issue.

The meeting was told the lawyers had found the board had enforced the rent increases without their having been gazetted by the Government to make them official.

Those who had paid the increased rents would not receive refunds but their accounts will be credited with the extra amounts paid.

Another issue still to be fought between the West Rand Administration Board and the businessmen is over their electricity tariffs.

One speaker said the board was making huge profits by selling electricity to the businessmen.

He said the board bought electricity from Escom at

1.5c a unit but sold it to the businessmen in the townships at 3.5c a unit.

The businessmen said they were objecting to a suggestion by the West Rand Board that all its tenants using electricity would have to pay towards the repayment of a loan the board has made to electrify the townships.

The board intends making a monthly levy on all its tenants for the repayment of the loan.

The businessmen said they installed electricity in their shops and their homes at their own expense, long before the board ever thought of electrifying the whole of

Soweto.

Another crucial issue discussed at the meeting was the relationship between the police and the Soweto businessmen, which the businessmen said, had deteriorated.

"We are unprotected by the police," was the general outcry.

The businessmen rejected a police concession that they would be supplied with firearms if they applied for them.

"This is not a jungle. We do not want to go about shooting people," they said.

PROPOSALS FOR INCREASE IN BLACK HOUSING STALLED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text] BUSINESS proposals aimed at "revolutionising" official policy towards black housing and arguing for mass "self-help" housing schemes are being blocked by the Department of Community Development, business sources claim.

But the Director-General of Community Development, Mr Louis Fouche, yesterday denied his department "had said a final no" to the proposals which are aimed at overcoming the massive white, coloured and Asian housing backlog.

He said the department was waiting for the report of a Government committee on alternative housing for squatters, before taking a final decision.

But Mr Fouche criticised one of the central aspects of the proposals — that "core housing" and "site and service" schemes be introduced — and confirmed that his department would not finance such schemes at present.

The proposals were submitted by the Federated Chamber of Industries to the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council (EAC) last year.

According to business sources, they were approved in general terms by the EAC and have official support in other quarters.

However, the Department of Community Development controls the money allocated to black housing, they said, and its opposition is sufficient to thwart the proposals. They also saw the department's opposition

to the scheme is likely to be raised again at the next EAC meeting.

As evidence of official support for a new approach, business sources point to a statement by the Prime Minister after the EAC meeting, which said the "traditional" approach to black housing was inadequate. The director-general of Co-operation and Development, Mr J H T Mills, made a similar statement recently.

They also point to warnings by Soweto's planning chief, Mr Louis Rive, that he would resign if "meaningful progress" on black housing was not made by the end of the year, and argue that he was expressing his frustration with the slow progress in implementing self-help housing.

The FCI argued at the EAC meeting against two "fallacies" in official housing policy: that "self-help housing is an essentially small-scale solution and can have no impact on the housing problem" and that private financing cannot be mobilised for low-cost housing through institutions such as building societies.

It argues for a break from the "traditional" approach to black housing towards one which would guarantee home ownership and the introduction of a market mechanism in low cost housing, rather than the present system in which this housing is provided and controlled by the State.

It also backs "core housing", in which a basic house could be improved by black families as

their resources improve, and "site and service" schemes, in which the authorities lay on water, sewage, building materials and so on, and allow black, coloured and Asian householders to build their own homes.

Some experts see this approach as the only long-term solution to the housing crisis, and say that houses built along these lines are of high quality.

Key recommendations advocated by the FCI are:

- That township development be "deregulated" to allow home ownership, encourage self-build projects and home improvement, at schemes "on a community participation basis".

- Restrictions on self-employment and job creation by township dwellers should be lifted, particularly as they affect housing.

- A "free market" in low cost housing should be opened;

- The tax allowance available to business for investing in housing for workers should be raised to R5 000;

- The authorities should change the "institutional structure" governing urban communities to encourage greater community participation in planning and development.

Mr Fouche said his department had no objection to self-help housing. But "core" and "site and service" housing could be "inferior housing".

He said this sort of housing would not effect the savings its supporters claimed: "When this was allowed in the 1960s, it simply created squatter shanties. It cost us millions to clear up the mess."

He added, however, that the department would reassess its attitude to this type of housing after the Low Committee report on alternative housing.

"If you are going to go into something like this, you have to be very careful it is done properly. That's why we are doing a thorough study. Once we have done this, we will make a final decision," Mr. Fouche said.

CSO: 4420

HOMELAND BLACKS' LOSS OF CITIZENSHIP DISCUSSED

Black Sash Report

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Mar 81 p 4

[Text]

GRAHAMSTOWN — More than 6 750 000 blacks had ceased to be South African citizens because of the independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda — and another million would probably be deprived of citizenship when the Ciskei became independent on December 4 the Black Sash conference was told at the weekend.

A report by the organisation's Johannesburg Advice Office said the dilemma facing Xhosa-speaking people who had opted for Ciskei citizenship to avoid losing their rights as South Africans was particularly sad, because they would lose them anyway when Ciskei became independent.

This was being brought home every day as people called at Black Sash advice offices to ask why they had been refused reference books — and were compelled to carry passports.

It is bad enough having to tell a man whose family has lived on the Witwatersrand for many generations that he is now no longer a citizen of South Africa, but legally belongs to some place he has never seen. It is worse to have to explain that, in terms of the 1978 amendment to Section 12 of the Urban Areas Act, his children born after independence will have no legal rights in white

South Africa, but will be allowed to remain by permit — as if they were 'proper foreigners' from neighbouring countries.

The report also said the housing shortage in Soweto was chronic. The official waiting list for houses was now 23 000, but the real need was much greater. During 1980, the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) built no houses in Soweto, though private owners built 420.

People come in with documents to show that they have been on the waiting list since 1970, and even those who can afford to buy houses under the 99-year leasehold scheme are told there are none.

The Johannesburg Advice Office had never had a worse year than 1980, the report said.

It is useless to go on and on warning white South Africans of what they are doing. We can only watch the anger and bitterness growing as promise after promise turns out to be hollow, as economic boom brings no hope to the majority, as people are deprived of land and citizenship and of all legal rights to participate in either the political or the economic structures of their country.

"It will give us no pleasure to say we told you so when the inevitable happens," said the report.

Former Angolans

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Mar 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] **T**ALK about double standards and you need look no further than the South African Government which has, of course, made an industry of attacking hypocrisy practised by other countries.

The latest example comes with the news that some 1 100 former Angolan troops now fighting in the counter-insurgency 32 Battalion on South West Africa's border have been granted what has been termed SWA citizenship. The men, who are said to be mainly Portuguese-speaking blacks, apparently fought for the defeated FNLA in Northern Angola before moving into SWA with their families.

According to a Defence Force spokesman they have joined the Permanent Force and are now regarded as "naturalised South West Africans" which means, among other things, that they qualify for South African passports. In other words, they have virtually become citizens of this country overnight. As the Defence spokesman put it "These people are not regarded by us as nationals of any other country."

Meanwhile, the same Government which has bestowed such cherished rights on foreigners, ap-

parently without even expecting them to go through the formality of having to live in the country for five years, is arbitrarily stripping those same rights from millions of people who were actually born in South Africa. These people, most of whom have made it abundantly clear that they regard themselves as South Africans, are automatically being declared citizens of one or other "homeland" and denied the most basic civil rights in South Africa itself.

South African passports are given to them because their "homelands" are not recognised by any other country, but in order to obtain one the applicant is forced to work through his "national state" which submits the application on his behalf. Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of 10, failed to obtain a passport after refusing to go through these channels, arguing that if he did so his actions would be exploited as an indication that he accepts apartheid.

That is what the Government expects of black South Africans. Foreigners, it appears, are treated more respectfully.

Black Movement to Homelands

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] **CAPE TOWN** — A net total of 2 000 000 blacks have left white-designated South Africa for the homelands in the past 20 years, according to a University of Cape Town study.

The study, conducted by the Institute for Social Research, suggests that the combination of government and non-governmental organisations is having the desired effect in moving the black population out of the white areas.

It was published by the University of Cape Town and

Development Research Unit Saldru attached to UCT's school of economics.

Titled "The distribution of the African population of South Africa by age, sex and region-type 1960, 1970 and 1980", it was undertaken by a Saldru member Mr C E W Simkins.

It set out to estimate the distribution of the black population by age and sex in four main types of region — metropolitan areas, "other towns" in "white" areas, "white" rural areas and homelands.

Mr Simkins found that the proportion of blacks living in the metropolitan areas dropped between 1960 and 1980.

The proportion of blacks in the other urban areas remained stable. The proportion in "white" rural areas dropped sharply, with a corresponding population increase in the homelands.

In 1960 40% of the African population was resident in the homelands. By 1980 this figure had risen to 54%. Mr Simkins said.

Contract and illegal worker patterns showed up quite clearly.

This could be seen in a net emigration from "white" rural areas of old people and young people below working age, and a net immigration result for young people of working age.

In "white" rural areas, there had been emigration in all age groups — except children — and of both sexes.

The net exodus of 1 250 000 from "white" rural areas has been considerably larger than the 750 000 from the metropolitan and other areas combined.

Except for women and men aged between 13 and 24, there was a corresponding net immigration into the homelands.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

'ABSENTEE' CITIZENS WARNED--Indvuna Yetinkhundla Mr. Mndeni Shabalala has bitterly attacked white and coloured Swazis for disassociating themselves from national events. Mr. Shabalala launched his attack at Lobamba when he addressed chiefs during a weekend meeting of Tinkhundla. He said he was surprised that priests, whites and coloured people were against mixing with the nation when His Majesty King Sobhuza says the country has white and black Swazis. Mr. Shabalala also condemned white Swazi parents who despite living in Swaziland still send their children to study in South Africa where they are taught that a white man is superior. The Indvuna said it was unfair for these people to love the country but hate the Swazi nation. Coming to Swazi customs, Mr. Shabalala said accepting the Western type of education and Christianity did not mean that the Swazis should do away with their customs and way of life adding that through Swazi customs, the country can avoid theft, hooliganism and ritual murders. Mr. Mndeni also announced that King Sobhuza had recently increased the powers vested to Chiefs saying chiefs can now impose heavy fines on their subjects if they do not respect or go against the laws of the country. He condemned the idea of chiefs working because they tend to neglect their subjects but appealed for a system whereby the chiefs can earn a living. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 17 Mar 81 p 1]

CSO: 4420

UGANDA PEOPLE'S CONGRESS NAMES OFFICIALS

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 13 Mar 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] President A. Milton Obote on Tuesday announced the Uganda People's Congress (UPC) cabinet at the end of the party's Central Executive Committee meeting held at the International Conference Centre, Kampala.

The party hierarchy is as follows: President, Dr A. Milton Obote; Vice President, Mr Paulo Mwangi; Chairman, Mr John Babiliha; and Vice Chairman, Haji Badru Wengulo.

Secretary general, Dr Luwuliza Kirunda; Assistant secretary general, Mrs Cissy Owal; Treasurer, Mr Patrick Masette Kuuya; and assistant treasurer, Mrs Irene Emulu.

The meeting also dealt with matters affecting the country in general with emphasis on the low productivity of the economy and security.

It was resolved that every party leader from the very lowest at village level have an acre of cash crop by June this year.

A seven-man committee was appointed to determine how best the party could be organised.

To be chaired by Mr E. E. Karyegyesa, the committee includes Mr Ben Wacha, Rev Di Eefa Jemmani, Mr Mutebwa Musasira and Rwoth Nga.

Other members are Mrs Molly Okalebo and Mrs Mary Okwakol.

AUTHORITIES REPORTED BYPASSING COURTS

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 6 Mar 81 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text] *Whenever an individual is deprived of his freedom by the powers that be, those who believe in freedom as a fundamental human right find it irresistible to question the justification of such action. But besides the moral issue of justification, there is the equally pertinent legal question as to whether the action taken is in conformity with the recognised laws of the land.*

Whatever justification the authorities might have for the arrest of an individual, their obligation to treat him in accordance with established law remains intact. Thus, while the authorities may apprehend those who are deemed to have broken the law, they also have a greater duty to ensure that their action does not infringe the very law they are expected to uphold.

It is trite law in Uganda that persons arrested must be taken before a magistrate within 24 hours so that any subsequent detention after that would be under a remand warrant issued by the court. The only other alternative would be a detention order signed by the President.

Although none of these two measures requires any extraordinary effort to accomplish, several Ugandans apprehended in the course of the past few weeks are being held without complying with those provisions of the law.

For instance, the anti-smuggling operations have, on the admission of the relevant Minister, netted large numbers of suspects, and yet they have not been brought before the courts to face the law. Of course, some of these suspects might be guilty, but some might be innocent, and according to Uganda law all are presumed innocent until the courts decide one way or the other.

In any case, the public will have a better chance to gauge the success of the operations if the culprits apprehended are subjected to the due process of the law; namely, trial, conviction, and punishment.

We have no sympathy for smugglers or magendoists. All we are saying is that we have laws carefully drawn up by our legislators to deal with such lawless elements; and there is no reason why the authorities cannot apply these laws for which they are the recognised custodians.

Since the law also provides for the confiscation of goods seized in such operations, the public is anxiously waiting for the sale of such goods, either to traders or straight to the consumers by public auction, to alleviate the serious shortage of essential commodities. Unless this is done, the hungry population will not be impressed by glamorous reports of successful operations.

Besides the unknown number arrested in anti-smuggling operations, however, there are also several Ugandans languishing in jail whose arrest has not been explained.

In our view, the cardinal issue is not whether the arrests have any political or security justification. The cardinal issue is that the authorities have failed to comply with the requirement of the law to take those arrested before the courts. Unless the authorities do not have confidence in the judiciary, what other reason do they have for bypassing the courts?

CSO: 4420

PEOPLE URGED TO COOPERATE, REPORT LAWLESSNESS

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 3 Mar 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Cooperation Is the Answer"]

[Text] Acts of lawlessness and violence have lately claimed many parts of Jinja and Iganga districts. Families' have been attacked during the nights and men, women and children have either been killed or seriously wounded. Indeed in the past, we have had residents of the two districts complaining in the media about the way they are harassed by thugs. And one particular place that is known for harbouring menacing killers is the now infamous 'mailo mbili' on the Jinja--Iganga road where many people have lost their lives.

It was at this point, where the railway line going to Namasagali crosses the Jinja-Iganga road that armed thugs gunned down the former acting managing director of the Uganda Posts and Telecommunications Corporation, Mr Silas Munabi, on Saturday evening. Four other people travelling in the same car with the late Munabi sustained serious injuries in the attack.

The frequency of acts of thuggery in Jinja and Iganga in particular has set people wondering about their motivations. It is becoming increasingly intriguing as to whether these are unconnected cases of lawlessness or whether they are part of a destructive campaign mounted by political misfits.

Addressing a UPC victory rally at Buwala in Iganga last Saturday, the Vice-President and minister of defence, Mr Paulo Muwanga, warned those bad elements who wanted to use the gun to topple the UPC government. In view of the fact that it was on the same day that the late Munabi was killed, Mr Muwanga's warning to these political thugs who were trying to disrupt peace and security was motivated by deep concern about what had been happening in these and other areas of the country.

It is also important to note that much of this is happening at a time when some people who failed to convince the people of their capacity to lead this country in the last elections have extravagantly declared war against our elected government on foreign radio stations. Their treasonable actions demand that we begin to scrutinise more seriously all aspects of lawlessness reported in any part of the country. And as a number of our security officers have pleaded before, it will be incumbent on all the citizens to report to the authorities any known bad elements or suspicious characters living in their vicinity.

We appeal to our investigative personnel to redouble their efforts in unearthing the motives of the thugs who are terrorising the people. If we cannot assure the people of the security of their lives and property, it will be difficult for the government to implement its reconstruction programmes. At the same time, all our people must know that the security of our country depends on their full cooperation with security personnel to expose dangerous elements.

CSO: 4420

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MADI AREA SITUATION

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 11 Mar 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Ilakut Ben Bella]

[Text] The Madi are suffering hard times unparalleled in the 1,000 years of their history.

The last five months have been hell on earth for these people living astride the (Albert) Nile in northern Uganda.

East Madi is now a wasteland, an empty flat place abandoned by its 50,000 inhabitants.

As one crosses River Oyugi, the natural boundary which separates the Acholi from the Madi, one is struck by the difference.

East Madi has been raped, humbled to its knees. There are no people, animals, houses--or even the simple savannah grass, the vegetation of the area.

During their tour of East Madi two weeks ago, the commander of the Uganda Army (USLA) Major General Tito Okello, is understood to have wept. Tito Okello is a hard nut to crack and does not easily shed tears.

Prime Minister Eric Otema Allimadi reportedly failed to address a crowd of displaced persons now living in one of the missions here.

He was said to have struggled to control himself. He failed: the tears streamed down his cheeks. Flashing out a handkerchief from his trouser-pocket, he blew his nose resignedly.

As for Dr Moses Apiliga, the minister of supplies and the member of parliament for the area, his young heart snapped--weeping openly, loud and clear.

The months of terror have left the Madi hungry, homeless, poor and desperate.

They are displaced, bruised and brutalised.

They have been preyed upon by gunmen.

At the end of the day, out of the population of 50,000, "only 8,000 can be accounted for." The carnage has been done.

"The rest of the people have either been killed or have fled into the bush", an Adjumani Catholic Father told me.

"The majority of the people have gone to the Sudan," a 65-year-old UPC founder member, Mr Rukuna of Pakele, confirmed.

"I guess in and around Pakele," 66 miles north west of Gulu on the Moyo Road, "1,000 people--old men, women, and children--may have been shot dead," he said.

"People were shot dead in cold blood. Some were shot in their sleep at night.

"Some were shot while helping themselves in the bush latrines. Those fleeing in burning houses were cut down.

"The number of those who fled into the bush is not known. But skeletons have been seen in the burned out bushes," the cotton-bearded UPC old-guard said, picking his nose.

"I have never seen anything like it."

Those who managed to escape the machine guns but could not cross into the Sudan have found refuge at Pakele and Adjumani Catholic missions.

The priests of the two places said Pakele was holding 3,000 and Adjumani 5,000 displaced persons.

As the rains approach the only doctor, a young Madi, sent to the area a month ago from Mulago, fears that an outbreak of disease looms in the horizon.

The refugees cook and sleep in the open and when it rains, as it did on Friday, they scramble for dry places in the church and on the verandahs of the Fathers' house.

Schools were abandoned when the pupils and teachers took to their heels. Most of the students are now living in the Sudan.

For five months, rats have taken up residence in the classrooms and teachers' houses.

The administrative system is no longer there. The chiefs are the main target of the gunmen.

"We are being hunted," the only remaining sub-country chief of Pakele said in broken English.

Those who fled into the Sudan are said to have been transported to the refugee camps miles away from the border.

They also get assistance from Idi Amin's ex-soldiers, desperately trying to settle down in the northern neighbour.

But how did it all begin?

While the rest of Ugandans were taking part in the registration exercise for the December 10 elections, reports had swept through Uganda that Arua, Koboko and Moyo had been captured by dictator Idi Amin's soldiers living in Zaire and Sudan.

"The subsequent destruction of Arua, Koboko and Moyo was caused by misinformation," Apiliga maintains.

"The government was simply fed with lies. When the UNLA soldiers withdrew from Arua, Moyo and Koboko, following the rumours, a group of persons was dispatched to the trouble spots," a member of the Adjumani relief food aid committee narrated.

"The whole sad situation began on October 8, last year," a catholic priest recalls.

"But we have never seen Amin's men here nor have we seen any guerillas.

"Those sent to protect us a week later have since preyed upon us, killing us, burning houses, looting the people's property and setting the bushes on fire."

It is the consensus of the Madi people, including Apiliga, Mama Simba, wife of the Chief of Staff, Brig Oyite Ojok and the priests of Adjumani and Pakele, that the people behind their present troubles, are the militiamen who were sent to the area.

Mrs Oyite Ojok is a Madi by tribe.

"These are the people behind East Madi's present troubles," Father Eugenio, a highly clownish character of a man, recalled.

Another native of Madi, who had accompanied Mama Simba to Adjumani and Pakele over the weekend, described the militia as a "primitive lot of people, who are armed."

One of their commanders, a pleasant young UNLA second lieutenant, homely known as Fred, said the men were crude and untrained.

"They do not know to salute. They do not take any orders. Any anyone who does not obey army orders is just not a soldier," Fred said.

He said the militiamen did not regard him as their commander.

"I have to go around all the time with several escorts. There are times when I feared having joined the army."

Fred cannot even communicate with them. He does so through an interpreter.

"They neither know English nor Kiswahili".

Two weeks ago the militiamen shot dead one of their commanders called Sunday.

Second Lieutenant Peter Obura, who is the commanding officer of the Kitgum militia unit in Moyo, confirmed in Gulu on his way to Moyo that life was hard with the militiamen.

But he was trying to whip them into line. "They are not trained. That is the problem. When I'm away in Kampala all hell breaks looting.

President A. Milton Obote is said to have ordered the arrest of one of their commanders and an intelligence officer, who allegedly used the militiamen for purposes of getting rich and settling old scores.

One reason that has probably sent the militiamen berserk is that "they do not get any food."

"The food sent to them does not reach. It is sold on the way," one knowledgeable source said.

I saw one of them in tatters by the roadside. His buttocks jutted out and his genitals hung in front of him. He wore "Kapchorwa" (old-tyre) shoes.

I was later told that he was a member of the three sets of militiamen who had abandoned their units at Cirofo and Arinyapi and were roaming the countryside in search of food, a bit of killing adventure and looting [as published].

"They sleep in the abandoned huts. They have simply come to the end of the road. We could say they are wild fugitives--finished," one priest said mournfully.

The militia was formed sometime in 1978 in Kitgum when the Tanzanian and Idi Amin's armies were locked in serious combat following the invasion of the Kagera salient by the dictator.

It was primarily meant to fight off the excesses of Idi Amin's men.

They are credited with having ferociously defended themselves against the fleeing Anvanya after Kampala fell to the liberation forces in April 1979.

While other places, like Busoga, Tororo, Teso, Gulu that had no militia to fight off the desperate and defeated soldiers, were freely harassed the Kitgum militiamen fought tooth and nail.

They used spears, pangas, hoes and bows and arrows.

After liberation, they were a "shining example of Ugandans who had the country at heart."

Praise after praise was heaped on them. The UNLF leaders praised them--but they failed to reward them by sending them for proper military training.

They were simply issued with military uniform and shown how to fire the gun and pull out the pin of a hand grenade.

That was it. They have since remained untrained and illiterate.

So when the invasion reports spread, and the UNLA soldiers in Koboko, Arua and Poyo fled, the government had to get whoever could fire a gun.

The Kitgum militia were sent to Madi and Arua.

"Immediately after crossing River Ayugi into the Madi county from Arua they began burning houses, killing indiscriminately, looting and so on," the Adjumani food committee further recalled.

One question the remaining few Madi were asking was:

"What purpose does it serve to station untrained men in a sensitive border place where Idi Amin's men are said to be roaming freely?"

Father Eugene told me that last week he had found all 200 of them asleep under a roadblock tree at Arinyapi.

"I drove to the place. I hooted but nobody could wake up. It was 3 in the afternoon. I had to send one of my assistants to wake them up.

"I shudder to think of the inevitable massacre that would follow if Amin's soldiers had descended upon these sleeping people," the Catholic busybody said.

"The authorities should know that Amin's so-called men see the dictator as dead. They want to start afresh in their country, without any more harassment" he added.

But some people think otherwise. They believe that Amin's men can attack any time.

When Major Gen Tito Okello, Otema Allimadi and Moses Apiliga arrived at Gulu on their way to Adjumani two weeks ago, they were told that 3,000 soldiers of the dictator were in the bush ready to pounce on them.

The three men disregarded the information, drove through the 74-mile wild country unarmed.

CSO: 4420

SHORTAGES SAID BEGINNING TO BE ALLEVIATED

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 6 Mar 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] AT LAST essential commodities have begun arriving in the country but the amounts, as compared to the demand built up in a year of scarcity, are only a drop in the ocean.

The arrival of these commodities, which include salt, sugar, soap, and cooking fat, is the first glimmer of hope since the elections that something is being done, but certainly the parable-like "Flooding the market" promised by UPC functionaries will remain a far cry.

The main obstacle is the current acute shortage of foreign exchange and the situation is aggravated by heavy foreign exchange commitments such as the weekly 34m/- fuel bill. With the fuel crisis still looming, indications are that there could be harder times ahead.

Be that as it may, the government has managed to arrange for the delivery of some essential commodities, imported from Kenya with the help of a 120 days credit extended to Uganda by the Kenya Government.

According to information reaching *Weekly Topic* Investigation Desk, quantities already in the country or in the process of being transported include 1,084,000 kilograms of sugar, 20,000,000 kilograms of salt, 1,200,000 half kilogram tins of Ndege cooking fat, 4,320,000 tablets of bathing soap and 500,000 bars of soap.

Most of the sugar has already been allocated to institutions like hospitals and schools, and to factories that need sugar as a raw material

and also to Government offices. Each of the constituencies was allocated 3,100 kilograms and the remaining amount, less than 200,000 kilograms, is reserved for the 200 consumer cooperatives societies throughout the country.

Weekly Topic has learnt from reliable sources, however, that the Government has signed a further contract with the Kenya Government for the supply of 50,000 metric tons (50,000,000 kg) of sugar, but the arrangements for delivery have not been finalised.

An authoritative source expressed the view that should the second contract for the delivery of sugar be effected, the shortage of sugar could be minimised for at least a couple of months. This is provided, he stressed, the malpractices of smuggling and hoarding are eliminated.

As for salt, the source estimated that there would be no shortage of that commodity for six months if it was not smuggled out or hoarded.

One Government official expressed dissatisfaction regarding some of the commodities bought under the first contract. He did not, for example, "see the logic" of buying more bathing soap than washing soap. In his view it would have been better to import only the "Key" brand washing soap for both washing and bathing as Ugandans have already resorted to this practice.

He also complained that the decision to buy the little-known "Ndege" cooking fat rather than the favourite 'Kimbo' or 'Cowboy' is "dubious."

Further importation of essential commodities will depend on the availability of hard-coming foreign exchange. The salt and sugar so far imported has been bought from Kenya at 112 dollars per metric ton and 750 dollars per metric ton respectively.

ELECTION FEVER REPORTED SLEEPING SUBURBS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] **CAMPAIGN** fever is sweeping Salisbury's former townships — the scene of this weekend's local government elections.

It's all systems go in this two-day poll, billed as the first of its kind in the predominantly black residential areas of the city.

Posters bearing photographs of party candidates and slogans, daily house meetings, featuring voting procedure lessons by party political commissioners and door-to-door campaigning by independent candidates are all part of the effort to woo as many voters as possible.

When the elections are through on Sunday, the 23 candidates with the most votes will become councillors in the 36-member Salisbury City Council. In Chitungwiza, 24 successful candidates — two from each ward — will be admitted as councillors in the Chitungwiza Urban Council.

Three parties—ZANU (PF), Patriotic Front and the UANC — are contesting the elections.

A spokesman for ZANU (PF) said yesterday the party launched its major election campaign in Chitungwiza

last weekend with rallies at St Aiden's School in Beke and the Zengeza 3 shopping centre. They were well attended, he said.

The ZANU (PF) candidate for Harare Ward 22, Mr John Chiwehe, said the party organised eight meetings this week

in Harare which were addressed by four candidates representing wards 20 to 25.

"The attendance was extremely encouraging," he said. "The best meeting we held was in Ward 22 where I think we had well over 1 000 people. I would wonder why all four of us cannot go through to the city council."

A meeting of all party supporters in Harare was also planned for tonight at a local community hall to impress on them the need to cast their votes, which will ensure that only ZANU (PF) candidates are returned, he said.

Lawyer Mr Simudius Chihambakwe, the ZANU (PF) candidate

for Glen View Ward 22, has a team of six campaign agents working "all out".

"We had a big meeting at a sports field in Glen View on Sunday which was addressed by three of us ZANU (PF) candidates representing wards 21 to 23," he said. "We were all excited by the turn-out. It certainly will be a walk-over for the party in Glen View."

Choosing to compete as an independent, Dr Isaac Samurwa is banking on his popularity and reputation to win the Ward 16 Marimba Park-Westwood seat.

"I have lived in Marimba since 1961 and have properties in Westwood, so I feel I am the best man to interpret

the views of all the residents," he said.

With two helpers, he said, he is campaigning daily, visiting residents in their houses and convincing those "sitting on the fence" to vote for him.

The elections co-ordinator for the UANC, Mr Ferris Mushonga, said his party was organising house meetings in all the former townships every day. But for fear of victimisation he said, most of their candidates had elected to contest as independents.

The Patriotic Front has produced posters with photographs of their candidates for each ward in Chitungwiza and Salisbury.

A party official, Mr Enos Malandu, said the party was organising meetings in all the former townships, stressing the need for people to vote for their candidates.

REPORTAGE ON SUCCESS OF DONORS' CONFERENCE

Details on Aid

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Mar 81 p 13

[Text] THE Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, has appealed to donors to make their contributions to Zimbabwe in advance and to accept that their money may have to be geared to urgent needs that are not immediately apparent.

He told Zimcord the Government would try to meet donor country preferences in the specific areas of aid that they wished to support.

"I would, however, make a special appeal that you be ready to offer aid towards the generality of the programme so that the Government, through the Treasury and the implementing agencies, can manage the programme with flexibility and in terms of priorities, changing the emphasis as required and responding to urgent needs that may not be immediately apparent," he said.

The donor countries should satisfy themselves on the financial and audit procedures that would be effective for the programme and which would be controlled through the National Fund for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction.

The reasons for contributions on an advance basis were twofold, he said. "First, it would increase the strains on my budgetary situation if I have to find bridging

finance for reconstruction expenditure.

"Second, there is the foreign exchange component — both direct and indirect — for which I cannot pre-empt ordinary import allocations pending recovery of donor contributions."

STRAINS

Senator Nkala said there was a wider implication to the exchange control situation in that the Government had, during the first year of independence, been forced to impose severe strains on the balance of payments through its drive for reconstruction, development and economic recovery.

The strains were continuing but with the help of the international community there could be enough foreign exchange to enable him to ease gradually the import and exchange control regulations.

"A great deal of help has already been given, but there is more to be done if I am to sustain the momentum of economic growth and the satisfaction of needs for a nation and people devoted to pulling themselves out of the trough of a long war

"I really cannot stress enough how helpful it will be in this context if financial donations are made generously and speedily," he said.

Earlier in his speech Senator Nkala outlined to the conference the problems and difficulties faced by the country and the steps the Government was taking to overcome them.

ROMANIA yesterday pledged large-scale co-operation with Zimbabwe in the fields of mineral exploration, production, marketing, training and technical assistance.

The head of the Romanian delegation to Zimcord, Mr P. Blajovici, said his country had increased its total foreign trade from

close ties with co-operating countries.

He said his Government was ready to co-operate with Zimbabwe on various economic projects on conditions to be discussed on a bilateral basis.

"We are prepared to participate in personnel training, both by further granting a number of training people within the framework of co-operation activities to be carried out in Zimbabwe."

"The Romanian Government is also ready to examine the possibility of implementation, in co-operation with other countries, of certain projects of priority to Zimbabwe," he said.

U. N.'s Aid Mainly Technical

ZIMBABWE should not expect capital aid from the organizations and agencies which fall under the United Nations umbrella as they are engaged only in technical assistance and pre-investment activities, a U.N. official told Zimnord.

As far as the United Nations Development Programme was concerned, however, Zimbabwe could receive about \$16.2 million between 1982 and 1986.

This was in addition to \$3.7 million made available for 1980 and 1981, said Mr. M. Dooking, representing the UNDP and other U.N. agencies.

Zimbabwe, he said, was a country which became

independent relatively well equipped and thus able to make greater and speedier progress.

But this did not mean that the country was without its problems, and he congratulated the Government for the emphasis it had put on rural development and human resources.

The UNDP is now involved in a wide range of activities in Zimbabwe, such as the National Manpower Survey for which the agency has approved a contribution of \$1.6 million.

There is also assistance to development planning, a survey of low-cost housing, physical and regional planning, various training activities at home and abroad, and several other projects in the fields of education, health, agriculture and industry are expected to be approved soon.

Zimbabwe, as a member of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference will benefit from the \$8.6 million to \$10 million which the UNDP has pledged for inter-country projects until 1986.

Soft Terms by Belgians

BELGIUM is to contribute the equivalent of \$5 million in the form of project aid, technical assistance and soft loans to Zimbabwe's three-year transitional development plan.

Six million dollars will be on a grant basis for aid and assistance.

The balance of \$2 million will be arranged through a state-to-state loan on very soft terms and could be renewed on an annual basis.

Swiss to Sponsor Rural Projects

THE Swiss Government intends to commit about \$11.6 million, directly or indirectly in grants and soft loans, as its contribution to the development of Zimbabwe.

The head of the Swiss delegation, Mr. M. Hurno, said his Government was ready to consider substantial bilateral co-operation.

A development programme in rural projects sponsored by Swiss non-governmental organizations of \$2.1 million is planned.

Mr. Hurno said these organizations would make a further \$1 million available from their own resources.

The Swiss Government might allocate \$3.5 million to support either rural development, the peasant sector credit programme, or the rural extension centres.

Catholics Give \$13m.

AID to Zimbabwe, worth \$13.3 million, from international Roman Catholic funding agencies was outlined to Zimcord yesterday by a delegation from the Holy See.

Delegation spokesman Father M. Courtney said that so far \$5 million in aid had been set aside for reconstruction in the fields of health, agriculture and education. He said about \$3.3 million had been used on those projects and \$5.3 million of the overall amount had been earmarked for other projects.

Technical Aid from Egypt

EGYPT has pledged \$2 million to Zimbabwe to finance technical aid and has offered technical assistance through a special fund for African states.

The head of Egypt's delegation to the conference, Mr M. M. Dawoud, said his country had 15 universities and many technical institutions; had a good supply of skilled and professional expertise to offer as a back-up to the technical assistance.

Romania to Co-operate in Mining

ROMANIA yesterday pledged large-scale co-operation with Zimbabwe in the fields of mineral exploration, production, marketing, training and technical assistance.

The head of the Romanian delegation to Zimcord, Mr P. Blajovanci, said his country had increased its total foreign trade from

4 percent to 25 percent since 1960 by maintaining close ties with the developing countries.

He said his Government was ready to co-operate with Zimbabwe on various economic projects on conditions to be discussed on a bilateral basis.

"We are prepared to participate in personnel training, both by further granting a number of

scholarships in our higher education institutions and, more especially, by training people within the framework of co-operation activities to be carried out in Zimbabwe.

"The Romanian Government is also ready to examine the possibility of implementation, in co-operation with other countries, of certain projects of priority to Zimbabwe," he said.

Developing Skills Vital, Says Shava

THERE is a critical shortage of skilled and professional manpower in Zimbabwe, the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Freder-

rick Shava, told Zimcord yesterday.

"Indeed, training and development of Zimbabwe's human resources is the third area of what Zim-

cord is all about," Mr Shava said.

The shortage would be more acute in the near future unless the problem was tackled "from its roots", and the challenge of establishing more man-

power training facilities met immediately.

Human resources, Mr Shava told delegates, were the most essential and critical element for

the realization of effective reconstruction and genuine economic development.

"Racist policies guided professional, vocational and technical training in colonial Rhodesia," he said.

The technical and vocational infrastructure as designed to cope with a small fraction of trainees selected from the white 3 percent of the population.

"Thus today Zimbabwe has a large reservoir of so-called semi-skilled workers, who could, with the minimum of delay, be upgraded to skilled status," Mr Shava said.

He outlined basic principles which would enhance future upgrading projects as:

- The provision and development of national skills required for the "massive" programme of reconstruction and development to which donors had responded very positively.

- Development of an institutional infrastructure that would form the basis for self-sufficiency in the local production of skills.

- The identification and assessment of the professional, skilled and "so-called" semi-skilled population of Zimbabwe and the large reservoir of people who had skills but no formal recognition.

- The provision throughout the nation of a high level of self-reliance in technological skill and manpower training.

Bonn to Boost Aid by 40 pc

WEST GERMANY has announced a 40 percent boost to its financial aid programme to Zimbabwe this year which will mean aid worth about \$27 million.

West Germany's Deputy Minister of Economic Co-operation, Mr. Alwin Brueck, told Zimcord on Tuesday his Government would make available \$24 million in "financial co-operation" and a further \$3 million in technical co-operation during 1981.

He said co-operation would focus on reconstruction, rural development and training and advisory services which, to a large extent, were a part of Zimcord projects.

He said negotiations between the two Governments on specific projects would take place in May.

Moreover, we are providing considerable additional funds for scholarship programmes, for continuation of the train-

ing programme for refugees in Southern Africa, and for programmes being carried out by churches and other private organisations," said Mr Brueck.

CONTRIBUTION

His Government was also making a substantial contribution to the World Bank, regional banks and other international organisations.

Mr Brueck said West Germany had provided about \$20 million in co-operation programmes last year which included \$17 million as a loan on highly concessional terms, about \$1.7 million as a training grant and about \$1.3 million as a grant for refugee rehabilitation. A further \$700,000 went on other projects.

He said that since 1978 West Germany had trained about 500 young Zimbabweans who had fled the country during the war and had contributed about \$8.5 million to this training. He said this aid

would be boosted by another \$3.5 million.

Mr Brueck pledged his Government's full support for international community programmes in Southern Africa.

Arab Pledges Top \$40 Million

THE president of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, Dr Cheddi Ayari, announced yesterday that the Arab delegations at Zimcord have pledged more than \$40 million in aid to Zimbabwe.

Dr Ayari said Kuwait was making a soft loan of \$35 million, OFEC was pledging \$6 million, and Saudi Arabia would provide aid on a project-by-project basis.

The Kuwait and OFEC contributions were for 1981 only, but "this would be the first step towards a long-term partnership with Zimbabwe," he said.

The Arab delegations were very impressed by the "spirit of determination" at the conference. Dr Ayari said the conference had helped to establish an important link between the donors and the concrete use of their aid.

The Arab countries were putting together an "envelope" of money to be allocated to specific areas. As soon as the Government gave details of projects the Arab delegation would finalise their aid programmes.

The aid is to be distributed to various sectors of the Zimbabwe economy. Dr Ayari said the delegates found the rural development plans very attractive, but they wanted their aid to be "selectively geared to the priorities of the Government".

He said Mr Chidzero's speech was a comprehensive outline of the aid situation. However, while the Zimcord document was one of the best of its kind, it was still only a blueprint and more refined plans were needed.

Mr Mohammed Al-Saguir, director-general of the Saudi Fund for Development, said: "We are interested in projects ready to be executed and implemented."

The Arab aid funds had fixed resources and the country which had the best organised projects would attract aid. As a whole the commitment of the Arab world to developing countries was continually increasing.

The aid was in the form of loans to be repaid over 30 years with a five-year grace period. It was without ties and could be used for any international tender.

Pledges Exceed Goal

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Mar 81 pp 1, 13

[Zimbabwe Donors Conference]

PLEDGES of aid for Zimbabwe have topped the Government's target figure of \$1 200 million as the Zimcord Donors Conference prepared for its closing ceremonies today.

The Ministry of Economic Planning and Development said the conference had raised \$689,4 million in unspecified assistance; \$87,5 million for training and technical assistance; \$162,2 million for land resettlement, agricultural and rural development; and \$9,8 million for refugees and reconstruction.

Before Zimcord about \$364 million had been promised or was in the pipeline.

The Secretary of Economic Planning and Development, Mr Tom Mawaka, told a Press conference in Salisbury the international community through its gestures at the conference, had shown its confidence in the country.

"In effect they are putting their money where their mouth is," he commented.

"We are more than satisfied in the sense that we have reached the target in terms of what we asked for. Some of the pledges are only base-line pledges, and therefore the minimum we can expect."

"The conference in terms of achieving anything at all must not be seen just in terms of money. That must be seen as just a beginning in the context of a whole new situation," said Mr Mawaka.

Despite the reservations of some delegations Mr Mawaka did not think that Zimbabwe was unable to absorb the finan-

cial commitment of those states attending the conference.

"We have been gearing ourselves for it and we are able to absorb it," he added.

Of the total amount being made available \$607,6 million is in grants and \$674 million through loans, although up to 70 percent could be classified as grants, being on soft loan bases.

Average repayment of those soft loans is over 18 years with a 7 year grace period.

Mr Mawaka said the United States pledge was important in that the

Rengan Administration had increased its aid to Zimbabwe.

"This was in fact the first decision his government made. It was also significant that a high-level delegation was sent."

On the absence of the Soviet delegation he said: "They were with us in spirit. They were invited at the same time as everyone else. Some countries which did not have diplomatic representation here still sent delegations." Beyond that he would not comment.

As to the cost of staging the conference Mr Mawema said that each delegation had paid its own way. Around \$30 000 had been spent on sending officials to the donor countries to explain the background and implications of the projected programme.

Together with the cost of publications, paper, receptions and staff the total cost to Zimbabwe should be less than \$100 000.

Last night the gross total of financial commitments to Zimbabwe from April last year to March 26 this year was revealed.

Nations \$26.4m
United States \$173.8m;
World Bank \$257.3m;
Yugoslavia \$2.8m; Commonwealth \$2.9m

Breakdown

African Development Bank \$39.5 m; Australia \$14.6 m; Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa \$31.3 m; Belgium \$9 m.

Canada \$33.3 m; China \$7.5 m; Denmark \$12.5 m; Egypt \$1.5 m.

European Economic Community \$120 m; Finland \$5.2 m; France \$71.4 m; West Germany \$62.3 m.

Ghana \$63 000; Holy See \$12.5 m; Italy \$23.1 m; Japan \$3.08 m.

Jersey \$75 000; Kuwait \$32.5 m; Iraq \$1.9 m; Ireland \$45 000.

Luxembourg \$1.9 m; Netherlands \$16.2 m; New Zealand \$174 000; Nigeria \$12.4 m.

Norway \$11.3m; OPEC \$6.3m; Saudi Arabia \$3.3m; Sierra Leone \$54 000.

Sweden \$55.4m; Switzerland \$44.3m; United Kingdom \$177m; United

IMF considers standby request

Business Reporter
THE International Monetary Fund will consider early next month a request by Zimbabwe for a standby arrangement to call on a credit facility of \$32 million, should it prove necessary to do so.

Mr Michael Edo, head of the IMF's team at Zimbabwe, also announced that discussions will start later this year on possible support for a medium-term programme for Zimbabwe.

In the next few crucial years, he said, adequate levels of financial support by the international community will be needed.

China

CHINA and Zimbabwe are to determine jointly how a \$17 million long-term, interest free loan from the People's Republic is to be used to best effect, it was announced at Zimbabwe yesterday. Economic and technical co-operation between the two countries is expected to develop rapidly and widely.

Zimcord aid round-up

Jersey

JERSEY, one of the British Channel Islands, has offered \$75 000 for the purchase of engineering equipment for Chibero Agricultural College.

A further gift of frozen semen to help improve and develop Chibero's large herd of Jersey cattle is due to arrive shortly. Jersey is also actively considering providing buildings, lecture rooms, tractors and other equipment.

Bulgaria

BULGARIA is to help Zimbabwe in major areas such as agricultural and rural development, transportation, reconstruction and technical co-operation.

Pakistan

PAKISTAN is ready to help Zimbabwe with experts in agriculture, rural development, co-operative farming and irrigation.

Mr M. Anwar Khan, leader of the Pakistan delegation, said that his country was also in a position to provide training in civil aviation, police, banking, education, agriculture, defence, immigration and railways. He suggested that more could possibly be done but for the presence in Pakistan of nearly 3 million Afghan refugees.

Ireland

IRELAND is to provide training in water resource development, management training, trade promotion and co-operative development.

IFAD

THE International Fund for Agricultural Development is to send a mission to Zimbabwe next month to identify projects where the fund could assist on the basis of a long-term strategy.

Bonn Agrees to Build National Skills Centre

WEST GERMANY has agreed to help set up a national vocational centre to train young Zimbabweans in practical skills.

The centre was pledged as part of an overall agreement on technical co-operation between West Germany and Zimbabwe.

and focused mainly on vocational training, rural development and the geological sector.

The agreement was signed by the Zimbabwean Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Senator Bernard Chidzero; Mr Alwin Brueck, the West German Deputy Minister of Economic Co-operation; and the West German Ambassador to Zimbabwe,

Mr Richard Ellerkmann.

Dr Chidzero told Mr Brueck that "Zimbabweans will not rest until they have transformed this country into a prosperous, industrious country for the benefit of its people and the rest of the world".

In a reference to Germany's massive post-war reconstruction more than 30 years ago, Dr Chidzero said he hoped Zimbabwe's would be as fruitful.

Africa Bank Programme Tops \$20m.

THE African Development Bank has earmarked about \$20.4 million in its lending programme for Zimbabwe this year.

The funds will be for projects in the fields of rural resettlement, rural water supply, primary health clinics and technical assistance.

The ADB's spokesman, Mr D. Bihute, told Zimcord: "In recognition of the peculiar circumstances of Zimbabwe, part of this will be given on concessionary terms."

Zimbabwe will also benefit from an ADB commitment to the Southern Africa Development Co-ordinating Conference of \$253.3 million for a transport and telecommunication programme in the region.

As for assistance in the period 1982-84, Mr Bihute said that Zimbabwe could expect an allocation equal to \$8.5 million over the next three years, thus bringing the total ADB aid to \$46 million for the period 1981-84.

Nigeria has identified areas of co-operation both in the intermediate and long-term with Zimbabwe, but her assistance will be through bilateral arrangements, the details of which will be worked out in due course at governmental level.

Even some of Africa's less developed states have come forward with offers of aid.

Sierra Leone, one of the least developed countries in the world, with its own share of trade deficits, balance of payments problems and inflation, has pledged \$60 000.

Besides the promise of bilateral discussions, Sierra Leone will continue to offer Zimbabweans places in schools and universities.

Another West African state, Ghana has promised \$66 666 to be used for technical co-operation and training in areas selected by the Government of Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwean students already receiving training in Ghana will continue to be supported by that government.

Finally, the Sudan, which has suffered from a devastating series of droughts and is home to millions of refugees from neighbouring countries, has decided to make a modest contribution of finance and technical assistance.

The size and magnitude of this contribution will be made known shortly.

Oil-rich Libya will inform Zimbabwe of the level of economical support to be granted at a later stage.

Belgrade To Give Training

YUGOSLAVIA has much to offer Zimbabwe in the way of rural development, mining, geology and civil engineering technology. Mr Vuko Dragasevic, head of the Yugoslav delegation to Zimcord said yesterday.

"We shall grant credit on favourable terms depending on the particular projects in which we are to co-operate."

"For the moment we cannot say how much money we will be giving, but it shall certainly be substantial."

He said the Yugoslav Government had decided to give \$3 million as a grant for development programmes and would continue to co-operate in training programmes and drafting various studies and projects.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Dr Swithun Mombeshora, yesterday told 25 rural extension workers who are due to leave today for a three-month agro-industrial management course in Yugoslavia that they had a heavy responsibility to

bolster rural farming when they return.

"We expect you to do all you can to inject new ideas about rural development on your return," Dr Mombeshora told the extension workers.

Study Offer from Egypt

EGYPTIAN scholarships to study water engineering and medicine at Cairo universities have been offered to 35 Zimbabweans.

Egypt is also ready to send 10 to 15 doctors who would, on Egypt's own insistence, be sent to work in the rural areas. The Minister of Agriculture and Food Security, Dr Mahmoud Dawood, here for Zimcord, said his country could also send teachers.

The \$2 million his country pledged at Zimcord was only the beginning and more technical assistance for Zimbabwe in mutually agreed areas could be forthcoming.

The Minister, who led a five-man delegation, also said his country would experiment with Zimbabwean seed maize and other crops developed here to see if they could be grown in Egypt.

\$2m. EEC Gift to GTC

GWELO.

THE European Economic Community has given "for immediate use" \$2 million towards costs of the Gwelo Technical Centre now being built near Thornhill High School and which will eventually develop into a full scale technical college.

Yesterday the Deputy Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Cephas Msipa, took two of the EEC delegates to Zimcord, Mr Maurice Foley, the Director-General for Development and a former Minister in a British Labour Government, and

Mr John Scott, an economist, to see the project.

They were accompanied by Mr Dennis Richmond, the principal of the present Gwelo Technical Centre which is housed in Chaplin School.

The first phase of the project, which should be completed this year, is an eight-classroom block in which commercial and hairdressing courses will be given.

In an interview Mr Foley, who is based in Brussels, said that the EEC has an overall development budget and the Ministers of 10 countries had agreed to make this "emergency money" avail-

able for Zimbabwe now.

"Zimbabwe as a member of the Lome Convention will automatically benefit starting next year from an on-going programme of agricultural and industrial development and so forth, but this \$2 million is immediate and specific," he said.

During their tour of the site, the Deputy Minister said that the Gwelo College — and other colleges that were to be built in the Lowveld and in Umtali — were being provided to train the skilled manpower that Zimbabwe needs, and also to train teachers.

MEDIA EXPERT CALLS FOR RURAL PRESS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Mar 81 p 4

[Text]

ZIMBABWE must establish a national rural newspaper, with an ideological and educational thrust, a visiting media consultant has suggested.

Mr Michael Traber, who is here from London to try to help set up the Institute of mass communication, said a newspaper like the one he had in mind would be published in both Shona and Ndebele.

Mr Traber is editor of Media Development, a European quarterly publication and is also consultant for the Organisation Periodicals Development.

He said: "It is important that the print media continue to cater for the urban population in a new way. But the big thrust of the future must be a rural Press, based on a more participatory basis," he said.

"The duty of such a Press should be to make people get involved in what is happening around them and not talk down to them."

He said he also hoped to see local papers — the product of rural communities — come into being.

The people working on such papers would be stationed in the rural communities.

"These people will act as catalysts. The contents of these rural papers can

consist of letters to the community — which will be edited and shaped into stories. It is of crucial importance that the people themselves have the chance and feel that they can express their ideas through the community newspaper — their personal and corporate views," he said.

"The role of the editors should be that of assisting them to do this."

He also said that part of the role of such a paper would be to mobilise, in a very practical way, the community through total human development and economic development.

"Considerable preparation of the local community paper will be devoted to contextualising the message of the national rural paper, but an important aspect of this is that long-term development presupposes a literate environment."

Mr Traber suggested that reports in the national newspaper should move from speech stories to feature stories, which were more interpretive.

"This is important if justice is to be done to real reporting in Africa," Mr Traber said.

PATRIOTIC FRONT DEMANDS LIFTING OF CURFEW

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] A PATRIOTIC FRONT rally attended by about 30 000, and addressed by the party leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo, at Bulawayo's White City Stadium yesterday resolved that the Government should lift the four-month-old curfew in the Western Suburbs immediately, as well as rescind the recent indefinite postponement of the City Council elections "forthwith".

The rally also approved resolutions calling for:

● "An immediate stop to the seizure and destruction of PF membership cards by some policemen."

● An end to the "partisan use of the national radio service and the television by ZANU(PF) in programme content and other aspects".

● And a declaration of "a total war against thieves and armed robbers".

Dr Nkomo said if there were people who wanted to divide the nation or rule a part or corner of the country, they were not PF members.

"We of the PF-ZAPU fought against racism and won. We will if necessary,

fight even more vigorously against tribalism and those who wish to divide our people into little tribes because they are not capable of getting national political support".

He deplored the reported attack on UANC members by ZANU (PF) youths.

He said: "That was a disgraceful thing not only to our nation but to Africa as a whole."

Dr Nkomo repeated his recent statement that his party did not want to start a civil war.

"I say that if there will ever be a civil war in Zimbabwe, let us not be responsible for starting it. We should defend ourselves only if attacked."

Calling for a "total war" against thieves, Dr Nkomo said: "We did not fight to free Zimbabwe

so that some people can terrorise us in order to get rich in one day.

"There is nothing as disgraceful as thieving, and so I call upon each one of you to report any thief or armed robber to the police.

"From today we have declared war against all thieves and armed robbers throughout the country."

On hearing shouts that some armed robbers were policemen or soldiers Dr Nkomo said: "We should not blame all policemen or soldiers just because one or two of them have been found stealing, but I honestly and sincerely appeal to you to wipe out thieves from Bulawayo because their activities can be used by some mischievous people to blacken ZIPRA's name."

COMMISSIONERS HAVE VARIED BACKGROUNDS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Mar 81 p 4

[Text]

THE 10 members of the Commission of Inquiry into the Agricultural Industry, sworn in by President Banda this week, have varied backgrounds.

The chairman, Professor Gordon Chavunduka, is the Dean of the Faculty of Social Studies at the University of Zimbabwe and president of the National Traditional Healers' Association.

Mr Cecil Paddy Miller, who farms in Glendale, a former member of the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority, is chairman of Gwebi Agricultural College council. He is a former MP.

Mr Edward Kirby is a leading dairy farmer in Matabeleland; and chairman of the National Association of Dairy Farmers.

Mr Johnson Furum is secretary-general of the Zimbabwe National Farmers Union since 1979 and secretary of the Beitwe Co-operative Society.

Mr Robinson Gapara is the president of the National Association of Master Farmer Clubs and chairman of its Victoria province.

Mr James Elliot Baker retired from the public service last year after having served in the Treasury Department, and as secretary in the Ministries of Lands and Commerce and Industry.

Mr Phillip Chipudhla is a businessman and a board member of the Reserve Bank.

Dr Philip Chigaru, a lecturer in animal husbandry at the University of Zimbabwe, worked at Henderson Research Station before taking up his present appointment.

He is carrying out research on indigenous pigs and cattle with particular reference to their growth and development. He is also involved in the study of cross-breeding in cattle.

Professor Malcolm J.

Blackie is head of the Department of Land Management at the University.

Professor Blackie is a consultant to the Natural Resources Board and advises the Jairo Jiri Association on agricultural development projects.

Dr Langford Tadesse Chitake, who obtained his doctorate in agriculture and rural development from the University of

Ghana in 1975, is the national chairman of the Association for Appropriate Technology and Nutrition and is based at Silveira House, Salisbury. As development officer with the Whiteman Foundation, he prepared projects on agricultural credit, co-operation and rural development.

He was on the Board of Agricultural and Rural Development Authority.

CSO: 4420

RESERVE BANK ISSUES WARNING ON INFLATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] THE Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe warned yesterday that the growing Budget deficit, through borrowings, has contributed to a sharp increase in the money supply and that inflation accelerated towards the end of last year.

"There are increasing signs that the demand

pressures on the country's resources resulting from this excessive monetary growth are beginning to intensify," it said in its latest quarterly economic review.

The surge in imports had caused serious deterioration in the trade surplus and a fall in the foreign exchange reserves.

On the positive side, the report said that maize production would reach a record figure of 1.8 million tonnes this season, leaving about 1 million tonnes for export.

Other crops had also done well, and agriculture would contribute more than 20 percent to real growth in 1981.

Manufacturing production expanded in the last

quarter in 1980, showing an increase of 15 percent over the last three months of 1979. The foodstuffs sector achieved an increase of 6 percent during the year, while the textile, clothing and chemical industries increased their production by between 17 and 20 percent.

Mineral production,

however, dropped by 2 percent in 1980, after having shown an increase of 2 percent in the first nine months.

The building sector experienced a significant upturn in the second half of last year, with the value of building plans rising by 14.1 percent by the end of December. This was an expansion, in real terms, of more than 100 percent, worth about \$152 million.

Inflation increased in the last quarter of 1980, with prices 8.7 percent up on the previous year.

Despite the expansion of exports during the year, the trade surplus deteriorated and foreign exchange reserves fell, through a 50 percent increase in imports.

The expansion of domestic demand would have to be controlled if pressures on foreign exchange, skilled labour and transport were not to result in a sharp rise in the rate of inflation in 1981, said the review.

FRENCH TOURIST AGENTS IMPRESSED WITH COUNTRY'S POTENTIAL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Mar 81 p 7

[Text] **FRENCH** tour operators who have just completed a week-long visit to Zimbabwe are impressed with the country's tourist potential. They say that 3 000 French tourists could be visiting the country within two years.

Last year, there were about 1 400 French visitors to Zimbabwe, although many were here for business reasons.

Six representatives of some of France's biggest travel agencies and tour groups visited Kariba, Victoria Falls, Wankie and the Port Victoria area to see what Zimbabwe has to offer.

They intend to include Zimbabwe in their brochures for the 1982-3 season, and some are hoping to attract tourists in the European summer.

"We are hoping to combine Zimbabwe in our African tourist package, but I doubt that it will be before next year," said a representative for Jet Tours, France's biggest tour company.

"My company is very interested in arranging special game trips for small groups of eight to 12 people in the Zambezi

valley and other parts of the country," said another tour operator. He said that a brochure had already been produced listing Zimbabwe in its schedule.

Africa Tours, which specialises in package deals to Africa, will also put Zimbabwe in its next brochure.

The French Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Gabriel de Bellecize, said the countries had strengthened trade ties through the Lomé Convention, and the visit by the tour operators would help to generate tourism.

"There is enormous tourist potential in this country and I am sure that more and more French tourists will come here shortly," he said.

More than 1.6 million French people took inclusive air tours in 1980, 300 000 for destinations outside Europe.

Mr Robert Jean Poncelet, manager of UTA in Salisbury, said Zimbabwe should aim at attracting some of this market.

ADVANCED TRAINING IN GERMANY REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] **ANOTHER 150 Zimbabweans are to undergo advanced training in West Germany.**

The Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Ibbo Mandaza, who recently returned after visiting some of the 500 students already studying there, said 40 more would arrive in Germany in June.

They will be qualified, experienced artisans who will undergo training as instructors and managers.

The remainder of the 150 selected students would follow later, Dr Mandaza said.

Addressing students in Wurzberg, he assured them that a liaison officer would also be sent to Germany to help with any problems they may encounter during their studies.

The officer would be stationed at the Zimbabwean Embassy in Bonn.

After "fruitful" discussions with his West German counterpart, Dr Mandaza said it had been agreed that training courses and methods would, in future, be tailored to meet Zimbabwe's needs.

It had also been agreed that after completing their training Zimbabwean students would be issued with internationally recognised certificates.

They would also be required to gain industrial experience in German

plants before returning home.

It was hoped that before long the West German Government would start training Zimbabweans in their own country.

Stremming this country's shortage of skilled manpower, Dr Mandaza encouraged the students to return home after completing their studies.

Provision had been made for those wishing to advance to degree level to study at the Salisbury and Bulawayo polytechnic colleges.

He also disclosed that more technical colleges were to open in Gwelo, Umtali and the Lowveld by 1985.

In an attempt to introduce Zimbabwe to the people of Wurzberg, the students organised an exhibition and show which was attended by more than 900 German families.

The four-hour show included singing, dancing, an exhibition of Zimbabwean arts and crafts, a question-and-answer session on the political situation in this country and a film made in 1976 by a West German documentary team.

SIEMENS ELECTRICAL INVESTMENT INTEREST REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Mar 81 p 1

(Text) **THE** huge West German concern, Siemens Electrical, is to invest in a large electrical appliance plant in Zimbabwe, it was disclosed yesterday by the West German Deputy Minister of Economic Co-operation, Mr Alwin Brueck.

Asked about his Government's attitude to private investment in Zimbabwe, Mr Brueck, who is the leader of the German delegation at Harare, said Siemens had gone into a joint venture with a local partner.

He added that considerable employment would be created in the country as a result of the plant. He would give no further details.

Mr Brueck, who had talks yesterday with the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, lasting an hour, said that since the German Embassy was established in April last year "a great number" of representatives had visited the country seeking information about private investment.

Mr Brueck said a Zimbabwean Government official had visited him in Bonn and indicated that his government was highly interested in attracting private investment.

The German Government gave guarantees to private investors against political risks in countries

in the Third World, on condition that the host country undertook to protect the investment.

"I made it clear to the Zimbabwean official that no private investor goes abroad for charity and he understood and accepted that he could not expect a philanthropic attitude," said Mr Brueck.

"On that basis of guarantees and protection we are prepared to conclude such an agreement with Zimbabwe and two weeks ago a draft

agreement was handed to the Ministry concerned."

It was too early to expect a response.

Mr Brueck said Zimbabwe was regarded in Germany as one of the most stable countries in Africa.

"From the political point of view there are no problems. Of course, there were reports in the German Press about the recent troubles in Bulawayo, but they did not play a dominant role. The emphasis in the German Press is on the statesmanship of Mr Mugabe and his policy of reconciliation."

DISCUSSED

Of his talks with Mr Mugabe, he said: "We discussed relations between our two countries, our co-operation, the international situation and the situation in Southern Africa."

"The Prime Minister expressed his gratitude for the early aid for Zimbabwe after independence."

"I drew his attention to an invitation by the Federal Chancellor for him to visit West Germany. Mr Mugabe said he had accepted the invitation in principle and it was just a matter of timing," said Mr Brueck.

MUGABE PRAISES DUTCH AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] THE only viable method of eliminating rural poverty and underdevelopment in Zimbabwe is through communal effort, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said last night.

In a dinner speech welcoming the visiting Dutch Prime Minister, Mr Andries van Agt, Mr Mugabe said the Netherlands was "a shining example" of a country which had developed a highly productive rural economy.

"We are given to understand that the secret of your flourishing peasant agricultural sector is the co-operative movement."

"We in Zimbabwe firmly believe that the only viable option of eliminating rural poverty and underdevelopment is through communal effort," he added.

Zimbabwe wished to learn from the Dutch experiment. If yesterday the two countries joined hands in the struggle for Zimbabwe's liberation they could still co-operate in improving the lives of their people.

Thanking the Netherlands for its contribution to Zimbabwe, the Prime Minister said his Government urgently needed "large infusions of resource" to acquire land for 6 people to use productively.

Zimbabwe's own resources, he said, fell far too short of the country's requirements. Because of the considerable resources it required it had decided to convene the current conference of reconstruction and development.

"We are laying emphasis initially on skills training and the development of both agriculture and the socio-economic infrastructure in our rural areas," Mr Mugabe told his guest.

He praised the Netherlands for its support in the struggle for independence in Zimbabwe, its "consistent stand" on apartheid and the independence of Namibia and the country's commitment to human dignity, social justice and freedom and equality.

In reply, Mr van Agt said Zimbabwe was destined to play a key role in the solution of political, social and economic problems confronting the people in Southern Africa.

The Netherlands felt a strong attachment to Southern Africa for historical reasons and because of its belief in equal rights and opportunities for every human being, he said.

The visiting Premier pledged allegiance to the people of Zimbabwe and

of Southern Africa in their struggle for political and economic independence, prosperity and the recognition of human rights.

He said the base of a friendship was a relationship among equals and the Netherlands was willing and happy to do its utmost to make its partnership with Zimbabwe a success.

Mr Mugabe said a joint communiqué would be issued tomorrow on his two-hour afternoon talks session with Mr van Agt.

Mr van Agt later met President Banda for discussions which lasted about 20 minutes.

KANGAI STANDS FIRM ON MINERS' MINIMUM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Mar 81 p 5

[Text] **THE Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said yesterday there was no question of "second thoughts" over the ruling on an \$85 minimum cash wage in the mining industry.**

He was reacting to a statement that some small

mines would be forced to close if there was no relief from the ruling.

"With effect from May 1, all workers in the mining industry shall be paid a minimum of \$85 a month," he said. "From this may be deducted the cost benefits mutually agreed by employers and workers or their elected representatives."

This would bring mine-workers into line with other sectors of industry. There could therefore be no question of his having second thoughts about it.

"I must say categorically that if certain mine

employers had not grossly abused the facility of deducting from wages the cost of benefits provided, it would not have been necessary for me to take this action," Mr Kangai said.

"Cases have been brought to my notice where a number of workers housed in a single room were charged the full rental for proper single accommodation."

"In face of this shameful exploitation I can only say employers have brought this upon themselves," he said.

The Minister said he had made it clear to the

Chamber of Mines in discussions some months ago that if any employer could positively show that payment of the minimum wage would put him out of business he (the Minister) would consider granting temporary relief from the minimum wage.

But this would only be in the most exceptional circumstances and on information supported by the Ministry of Mines and the Chamber of Mines.

"This is still the position," he said.

FERUKA OIL REFINERY'S FUTURE STILL UNDECIDED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] THERE is still no word from Central African Petroleum Refineries (Private) Limited on what the company plans to do with the Feruka oil refinery at Umtali. The long-awaited feasibility study on the cost of re-opening the complex has yet to be published.

Furthermore, a meeting scheduled for next week between Government officials and CAPREF representatives has been postponed. According to a company spokesman it has been put back "pending the receipt by the Government of further information from our shareholders and technical advisers."

— The report, he added, should be available by the end of this month.

— "However, the release of any information will have to be cleared by the Government. After all it is a matter of national importance," said the spokesman.

When asked if this was the case, a Government spokesman said that publication of the document, or any part of it, was entirely a matter to be decided by the company.

No date has been fixed yet for the next meeting between the Government and CAPREF representatives, but there is to be another meeting of shareholders in London early next month.

CAPREF's sensitivity on the whole subject is nothing new. Oil companies are traditionally wary about the publication of any information concerning their activities.

The matter has become even more touchy since the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, slammed the company for the lack of activity at Feruka during his visit to the plant on February 27.

Expressing his disgust at what he found Mr Mugabe said: "I do not know whether we are together in reconstruction or whether some people have been dragging their feet, but the Government will not allow them to drag their feet all the time."

Government sources said this week that the reason for the delay stemmed from CAPREF's knowledge of the cost of recommissioning Feruka. It is understood to be many times the original cost of construction which in 1965 amounted to \$10 million.

APPROACH

It is understood that once the projected sum was known by the company's shareholders — Shell, British Petroleum, Mobil, Caltex, Total, American Independent Oil Company and the Kuwait National Petroleum Company — they approached the Government with a view to its future participation in the refinery.

The sources suggested that the intention behind this approach by the oil

companies was to spread the investment needed to bring Feruka back on stream. In other words, to encourage the Government to shoulder part of the burden in exchange for a stake in CAPREF.

BRIEFS

SOVIET DIPLOMAT MEETS MUGABE--The Soviet Ambassador to Mozambique, Mr Valentin Vdovin, who arrived in Salisbury at the weekend, has been holding talks with the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and Foreign Ministry officials this week. A spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office confirmed yesterday that Mr Vdovin met Mr Mugabe on Tuesday night for between 20 and 30 minutes. Last night Mr Vdovin said he was here to discuss "the whole range of bilateral relations", including economic matters, trade and the setting up of embassies. He told newsmen earlier in the week that the Soviet Union hoped to open an embassy here in a few weeks' time. Asked why Moscow had not sent a delegation to Zimcord, despite being invited, Mr Vdovin pointed out that Zimbabwe and the Soviet Union had agreed to establish relations only a month ago, so there had not been time to prepare. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Mar 81 p 1]

MUZOREWA PRAISES MUGABE--Bishop Abel Muzorewa, president of the United African National Council, paid tribute to his "major opponents"--ZANU (PF)--at a party youth rally yesterday in Harare. He said everybody in Zimbabwe should congratulate the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and some of his colleagues in the Government for the improvements they had brought about and the positive manner in which they tackled problems. "But in many ways we find ourselves today with more problems than we had before the election," Bishop Muzorewa said. The Bishop said people's lives had been affected by the failure of the Government to solve many difficulties. Before Bishop Muzorewa delivered his speech yesterday heavily armed police protected the crowd of about 1 000. Early in the day several buses were parked outside the party headquarters in Victoria Street Salisbury, but the situation there was quiet. At 9 a. m. police armed with guns and teargas were patrolling the streets around the rally venue while beauty contests, soccer matches, dancing and singing went on. The two-day rally began on Saturday when inter-party violence flared and the police and army had to be called in to restore order. Yesterday the UANC publicity and information secretary, Mr Chris Sakala said his party was upset over the Saturday disturbances. "We are profoundly disgusted and disappointed with the move of intimidation perpetrated against our supporters," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Mar 81 p 3]

PACT SIGNED WITH CZECHS--Zimbabwe and Czechoslovakian representatives yesterday signed an agreement on the establishment of full diplomatic relations. The agreement was signed by the Czech Foreign Minister, Mr Stanislav Svoboda, and his Zimbabwean counterpart, Dr Witness Mangwende. Dr Mangwende said: "We can never forget the moral, political, diplomatic and--most important of all--the material

support that we received from progressive governments and movements the world over. For that Zimbabwe shall ever be grateful to her socialist friends." He was also happy that the Czech Government "unreservedly recognised" the popularly elected Government of Zimbabwe. By signing the agreement, Mr Mangwende said, Czechoslovakia undertook not to enter into any association with any organisation in Zimbabwe without prior consultation and "with the explicit approval of the popularly elected government of the Republic of Zimbabwe". Mr Svoboda said: "The Czech Government and its people have welcomed with enthusiasm the historical victory of the heroic people of your country and the proclamation of the independent Republic of Zimbabwe as a result of long years of just struggle against the colonial and racist regime." He said the establishment of diplomatic relations created a reliable basis for future co-operation. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Mar 81 p 2]

GDP EXPENDITURE--Expenditure on gross domestic product exceeded \$3 300 million in 1980, with private sector consumption accounting for the major part. This figure was up by \$600 million on 1979, although exports of goods and services rose by more than \$150 million. Consumption expenditure in the public sector rose by \$160 million and was almost three times higher than the figure in 1975. Imports of goods and services increased by more than \$300 million in 1980 and fixed capital was up by about \$75 million. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Mar 81 p 1]

AUSTRALIAN UNION DEFENDS DRIVE--Criticism levelled at the recruitment of Australian secondary school teachers for Zimbabwe has drawn a rebuke from the Australian Teachers' Federation. In a statement in Canberra, the president of the Federation, Mr Gerry Tickell, said that after talks between officials of the federation and the Zimbabwe recruitment team, the recruitment exercise was proceeding in a satisfactory manner. An announcement by the Minister of Education, Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka, last year, that Australian teachers were to teach in Zimbabwe secondary schools had given rise to adverse comment. Many of the teachers were reported to have been unemployed in Australia. Zimbabwe needed up to 500 teachers to help in the expansion of the education programme and a recruitment team was visiting Australian State capitals to interview those who had replied to teach in Zimbabwe in May. The team was expected to return to Australia later this year to start another recruitment drive for the January 1982 staffing programme, Mr Tickell said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Mar 81 p 4]

TRAINING IN YUGOSLAVIA--Thirty-one Zimbabweans leave for Yugoslavia tomorrow to take up courses in agriculture and industrial management. There are already more than 200 Zimbabweans undergoing training in Yugoslavia on courses varying from agriculture to mechanics. The leader of the Yugoslavian delegation to Zimbabwe, Mr Vuko Dragasevic, said: "The training scheme is part of Yugoslavia's contribution to Zimbabwe's development." His country's system of aid was one that did not allow for specific cash donations but helped in training and development. Yugoslavia recently gave more than \$1,5 million worth of agricultural equipment, including 60 tractors, to Zimbabwe. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Mar 81 p 5]

CURFEW RULES TIGHTENED UP--A more stringent, enforceable curfew is to be placed on people living in Bulawayo's western townships from Wednesday night. This includes a new system of issuing curfew passes. Full details of the new restrictions will appear in the Press tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday. The general tightening up of the curfew in that area has been ordered by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr

Richard Hove, in response to the increased robberies and unlawful possession of weapons, particularly grenades, in the townships. The area covered by the new order--effective from 8.30 p.m. on Wednesday--now includes Sizinda and Tshabalala. A spokesman for the protecting authority for Matabeleland, Senior Assistant Commissioner Gerry Day, said the new order was a bid to thwart would-be robbers and others. "This is not a form of harassment towards the public, who we hope will see these measures as a means of increasing their own personal safety in the long term," said the spokesman. Curfew times remain unchanged--from 8.30 p. m. until 5 a. m. the following day. The details of the curfew pass guidelines for employers are going out today. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Mar 81 p 2]

CURFEW ARRESTS--Bulawayo police made 25 arrests on Wednesday night when the new curfew order affecting travel in the city's western areas was invoked. A police spokesman said the arrested people would all appear in court today. He said the new order, which tightens police control over western suburbs in Bulawayo, was having the desired effect of keeping people without passes off the streets. "Fewer people are ignoring the curfew and the message now seems to have sunk in to those living in the area." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Mar 81 p 5]

INDIAN TRAINING OFFER--The Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, last night held a reception for two Indian mining representatives who have offered to arrange training for Zimbabwean engineers at Indian universities. The two mining experts, Professor G. S. Marwaha and Professor M. A. Ramlu, said they would recommend that their Government awards scholarships to Zimbabweans. The two men, who held talks with Government and private sector officials involved in mining, also said that a fully-fledged faculty was needed at the University of Zimbabwe. India could send experts to help establish the school if asked, they said. Mr Nyagumbo said their visit had cemented bilateral relations. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Mar 81 p 1]

'CENSUS' PLAN FOR DISABLED--A national survey will be launched this year to determine the number of disabled people in Zimbabwe, a Ministry of Labour and Social Services' official said yesterday. Mr Michael Davies, a provincial Social Services officer with special responsibility for rehabilitation, said that preliminary figures had shown there were about 47 000 disabled people in Zimbabwe. "Figures from the World Health Organisation put their numbers at much higher, but we want to know the precise figure so that we can determine the cases and plan for their provision and rehabilitation." He told a lunch-time meeting of Salisbury Central Rotary Club that the survey would be launched in the middle of the year. Mr Davies said the survey would enable the committee of the International Year of the Disabled to identify causes and the nature of disabilities. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Mar 81 p 3]

BULGARIAN TALKS 'FRUITFUL'--A seven-man Bulgarian delegation leaves Salisbury today after holding wide-ranging talks with various Government Ministers and officials on economic co-operation. On Thursday the team held talks with the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, about transport and trade and reviewed the two economic agreements signed by Zimbabwe and Bulgaria in August. The hour-long meeting was "very fruitful" and had gone a long way to cement relations between the two nations, sources said yesterday. The delegation, headed by Mr Emil Christov, a

member of the Bulgarian State Council, has been in the country for five days. During its visit the team met the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Mines, Agriculture, Industry and Energy Development, Natural Resources, Lands and Resettlement, and Economic Planning and Development. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Mar 81 p 4]

GWELO PIPELINE--The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, has turned down a Gwelo City Council request for authority to transfer \$1 million allocated for the relining of the main water pipeline from Gwenoro to Gwelo to housing projects. "He said that to relegate the pipeline's priority would be suicidal and we could be in chaos," reported the Deputy Mayor, Councillor Mabasa Chipandambira, at Monday's council meeting. In January the council deferred awarding the relining contract until the Mayor had discussed the matter with the Minister. The public works committee had been told that the pipeline was extremely rusty and old and could break at any time and that if there was, say, a five-year delay in relining it, the costs could well double. Last Thursday the Deputy Mayor and Councillor E. T. Mushoriwa saw Mr Zvobgo in Salisbury. "We asked for authority to transfer our water fund to housing and tried to justify the deferment of the pipe relining but he said this could not be done," reported Councillor Chipandambira. He added that the Minister had told them that he had a new policy and new ideas on housing and that people should not panic about it. "He said he will address the council and tell us what he has up his sleeve, but it seems that its success would depend on the availability of water," he said. "We must reline the pipeline while the sun shines." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 25 Mar 81 p 6]

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